FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1985

Lebanon

Although Beirut radio reported that Israeli aircraft were responsible for a 20 August raid on Hazzirta, a village northwest of Zahlah, Jerusalem radio cited a statement by the IDF spokesman denying that Israeli planes were involved.

Meanwhile, fierce artillery exchanges continued across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in and around Beirut, with hospital sources reporting some 100 casualties, Beirut radio noted. An anonymous caller to a news agency claimed responsibility for the 19 August car bombs in West Beirut on behalf of the "Black Brigades," stating that his organization had taken revenge for attacks on Christians, AFP reported.

Another car bomb exploded in the northern city of Tripoli 20 August, killing 40 people and wounding 100, according to Beirut radio, which noted that Jundallah organization official Shaykh Kan'an Naji was among the injured. Condemning the wave of car bombs in remarks cited by the radio 19 August, President Amin al-Jumayyil contended that the same criminals are moving from one area to another, sowing death and destruction in an attempt to hamper dialogue and obstruct Syria's role. Al-Jumayyil had just received messages on the political and security situation from Syrian leaders. For the Amal Movement, Nabih Birri warned that further shelling or destruction of nationalist areas will oblige his side to take "decisive military action," the radio reported.

Egypt

An administrative attache at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo was killed and his wife and another female embassy employee were injured after their car was shot at in a Cairo suburb, IDF radio reported. An Israeli Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by the radio said Israel is maintaining close contacts with Egyptian authorities, who are doing all they can in connection with the attack. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by MENA strongly condemned the "criminal act," adding that the Egyptian authorities will take all possible measures to apprehend the perpetrators. In remarks broadcast by IDF radio, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Navon stressed that the incident should not influence Israel's efforts to strengthen peace with Egypt.

Israel

The IDF evicted the group of MK's occupying an apartment in the Hebron Casbah, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the MK's left the building without resistance but under protest. The Association for the Restoration of the Jewish Quarter in Hebron has purchased "dozens" of houses in the town through an Arab middleman, the radio noted earlier.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres warned the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that political deadlock in the national unity government will jeopardize the existence of the coalition, IDF radio reported. Failure to promote the peace process may lead to a new Arab-Israeli war, he contended, and Israeli-Egyptian relations will also deteriorate without new developments. As for the results of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's recent tour, Peres said he was told by Murphy that the PLO has promised King Husayn it will recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 if Murphy meets with a Palestinian delegation, Jerusalem radio reported. Nevertheless, Hanna Sanyurah, a proposed member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, stated that Murphy's tour has led to a setback, according to the radio.

On the Tabah issue, Jerusalem radio said Egypt has informed Israel that it will not agree to Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's compromise proposal.

Libya

Tunisia summoned the Libyan charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry and informed him that conditions will be reintroduced for visas for Libyans and that the Libyan cultural center in Tunis will be closed, Tunis radio reported. Nouakchott radio announced that about 200 Mauritanian workers expelled from Libya returned to Nouakchott, while SUNA reported that General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicating that Libya has decided to exempt Sudanese workers from the recent measures regarding foreign workers. Meanwhile, Libya summoned Tunisia's high commissioner and protested the "mistreatment" of Libyans by Tunisian authorities, Tripoli radio reported.

Syria

Radio Monte Carlo reported that Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas recently visited the French air base at Mont-de-Marsan, which is a training base for new French fighter planes. The radio reported that French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas accompanied Talas, though the French External Relations Ministry refused to confirm or deny the report. Monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report such a visit.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Defense Minister General 'Uthman 'Abdallah renewed calls for Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader John Garang to enter a dialogue with the government during their 19 August news conference reported by SUNA. However, the defense minister disclosed that he intends to take swift action to relieve the besieged and outnumbered Sudanese Army unit in Bor, adding that this is likely to lead to an armed confrontation with the SPLA, which controls part of the road from Juba to Bor.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian bomb lodged in a Belgian tanker hit during an Iranian jet attack in the Gulf 18 August was defused by U.S. bomb disposal experts, the Bahrain paper *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported. The ship's captain said the tanker was buzzed several times by an Iranian Hercules aircraft before being attacked.

Iran

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i was reelected, garnering 12,203,870 out of the 14,244,630 votes cast, Tehran radio reported. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, in an interview reported by the radio, congratulated Khamene'i on his victory and said the elections were carried out despite "plots" and "pressures." He described remarks made by other presidential candidates during the campaign concerning government weakness and incompetence as "unfair criticism," adding that the government is "grappling" with a "brutal" war. He also rejected accusations that the government has done nothing for the private sector. The prime minister noted that the present government's resignation will be handed to the newly-elected president, who will seek the approval of the Majlis for a new prime minister.

DRA-Pakistan

Afghanistan is building an "impenetrable barrier" along its borders with Pakistan and Iran in order to preserve the DRA's national independence, President Babrak Karmal said in an independence day speech carried by Kabul radio.

Four Afghan planes bombed a Pakistani border village 19 August, killing 8 civilians and wounding 12, according to Karachi radio. Pakistan summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad to protest the attack.

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PLO Official on Talks with Murphy, Peace Process

PM190950 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 14-20 Aug 85 pp 20, 21

[Interview with PLO UN representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Cairo "last week"]

[Excerpts] The Palestine Committee set up by the General Assembly is touring the Security Council member-states. Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO UN representative, is a member of the committee. During his visit to Cairo last week *AL-MAJALLAH* interviewed him shortly before he left and after his meeting with the Egyptian prime minister, foreign minister, and other officials.

Question: What is the task of the Palestine Committee at this stage and what is the purpose of the tour you are making?

Answer: The committee was set up by the United Nations in 1976 with the aim of finding means to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights. Specifically, these rights are the rights to return, to self-determination without foreign interference, and to establish a state on Palestinian territory. In 1983 the international conference confirmed the need to convene the international peace conference which brother Yasir 'Arafat called for. The General Assembly endorsed this action, and it has therefore become the duty of the committee to find means to achieve this objective. The committee decided to visit Security Council member-countries in order to thank them if they are among those countries supporting the conference and to urge them to take action to remove any obstacles to it. We believe that the only problem in this regard is the United States, which rejects the idea of an international peace conference?

Question: Do you believe that to concentrate on the dialogue between Jordan and the United States at present could in itself become another obstacle to an international conference?

Answer: On the contrary, we believe that it would be a step toward attracting the United States to the right path, which is an international conference, because it is the United States that is a stumbling block to peace. We believe that through dialogue we can convince the United States of the need to participate in this course.

Question: Some people fear that the U.S.-Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue might lead to a partial settlement, not a full peace.

Answer: The PLO stand is firm and has been endorsed by the PNC. We can see no solution that is less than the minimum endorsed by the Fes summit. This calls upon Israel to withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967, deal with the Palestinian people's representative, which is the PLO, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right and establish their independent state on the territories from which Israel withdraws. I cannot see that the PLO can accept anything less than this.

Question: In the light of the present situation, with Israeli intransigence and U.S. rejection, do you expect the dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to lead to positive results?

Answer: We deal with facts, and so we must persist with our efforts and not stop if any countries are intransigent. Changes might take place in the general world situation as nothing lasts in international politics. We hope that through these contacts, if they take place, the United States will agree to follow this road [to an international conference]. If the United States has any alternative that could be considered at present, then let it be; in the end there is only one way, namely the international conference.

Question: During the next few hours U.S. envoy Richard Murphy is expected to meet with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. What are your expectations with regard to this dialogue?

Answer: We cannot predict, but in the light of the present circumstances, if this meeting takes place between the PLO delegation and the U.S. envoy within the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, then we will have taken the first step toward direct contact between the PLO and the U.S. Administration. My understanding of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is that it includes Palestinian elements participating at the PLO's request. Therefore, this would be a PLO delegation and we would thereby have achieved the first step forward. As to matters that will be discussed, I have no knowledge of them.

Question: How do you explain the long controversy over naming the Palestinian members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

Answer: You should ask the United States about it. Our stand has been clear from the beginning. It is the PLO that nominates delegates on behalf of the Palestinian people. This is our stand and it will not change.

Al-Wazir Confers With U.S. Congressman Crockett

JN191650 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with U.S. Congressman George Crockett and his delegation in Amman yesterday. Following the meeting, Abu Jihad said that they discussed the situation of the Palestinian people and their tragic conditions as a result of the Zionist occupation. They also discussed the PLO's political moves as well as the U.S. position based on alliance with the enemy government and on nonrecognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The U.S. delegation arrived in Amman the day before yesterday as part of an exploratory tour of the region.

PNC Speaker Reiterates PLO's Rejection of 242

JN172032 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has reiterated the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 because of its unjust denial of the Palestinian people's rights. Shaykh al-Sa'ih pointed out that this resolution deals with the Palestinian people as refugees and not as a people who have inalienable and legitimate rights to self-determination and an independent state on their own soil.

In a speech during a meeting with Fatah cadres in Tunis yesterday, Al-Sa'ih stressed that the Palestinian revolution will struggle until it achieves the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and an independent state on the homeland's soil.

In a speech transmitted by the Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, the PNC speaker denounced the Syrian regime's attempts to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and to contain Palestinian national decisionmaking.

PFLP's Habash Attacks 'Arafat, Calls for Conference

JN181240 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] In a statement distributed in Damascus yesterday, PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash strongly attacked 'Arafat. Habash called for convening a conference including the Palestinine National Salvation Front and all organizations opposing 'Arafat's policy in order to mobilize the masses to confront the Palestinian rightists represented by 'Arafat and those supporting him, and to completely foil the defeatist capitulatory policy, as the statement put it.

PLO Radio Comments on Value of U.S.-PLO Dialogue

JN160929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1655 GMT
15 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The PLO, which has indisputably been recognized by the Palestinians, Arabs, and the world as the Palestinian people's sole representative, enjoys great confidence in itself, its people, and in the justice of its question. From this premise, the PLO considers dialogue with the United States as an important part of its political action. Here it does not confuse political action with a political solution because each has its components and conditions, and the PLO gives each its national controls that cannot be sidestepped or revoked.

The Americans began to accept the idea of holding a serious dialogue with the Palestinians (?represented by) the PLO after it had been proved to them and others that it would be impossible to find a worthy interlocutor other than the PLO; this is especially since they have unsuccessfully tried thousands of times to find interlocutors outside this framework. It is true that the Americans separate the subject of talks with the PLO from that of official recognition of it. However, every rational politician considers this a U.S. recognition of the PLO's presence and its comprehensive representation of the Palestinian people, even if this does not take the form of traditional official recognition.

The PLO, while realizing the importance of dialogue with the U.S. Administration, knows that its strengths and qualifications for dialogue stem from the impossibility of sidstepping and jumping over it after it has proved impossible to liquidate it. Therefore, the PLO does not envision retreat on the Palestinian people's basic rights, which constitute the foundation for stability and just peace in the region, although the PLO is aware that pressures in this direction are still great and that facing and overcoming these pressures are foremost among its responsibilites and tasks.

The PLO, which is well aware of the magnitude of the powers that are influential in the Middle East and the world and which knows precisely the extent of U.S. influence because it has been fighting it for scores of years, fully realizes its power, which is derived from its people, revolution, question, allies, and friends. It is a power that managed to prevent solutions intended to expropriate Palestinian rights. It is, therefore, a power that can prevent similar solutions any side might think of peddling. This naturally means that the PLO, along with its struggling Palestinian people and its allies, possesses a tremendous central power of influence by which a just, comprehensive, and firm peace can be established on the basis of the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights. Otherwise, the whirlpool will continue and borders will be far apart.

Military Operations in West Bank Detailed

Zionist Vehicle Attacked

JN161805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1641 GMT
16 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

On the instructions of the Revolution Command, one of our groups operating in the occupied land placed highly explosive charges on a roadside near Hebron in the occupied West Bank. The charges went off today, damaging a Zionist military vehicle and either killing or wounding its occupants while it was passing on this road. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted this operation but declined to mention losses. It said that its forces launched a large-scale search campaign to find other explosive charges that might have been placed by our revolutionaries.

Military Patrols Attacked

JN191825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1603 GMT
19 Aug 85

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating in the occupied homeland continue to deal more painful blows to the Zionist occupation's soldiers, targets, patrols, and establishments. A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

On the instructions of the Revolution Command to escalate armed struggle operations in the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, our revolutionaries in the occupied Gaza Strip attacked two enemy military patrols with hand grenades during the past 24 hours. One of our special groups used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military patrol on the road to the Jabalyah camp in Gaza the day before yesterday. The patrol sustained direct hits, and a number of enemy soldiers were wounded.

Another group of our revolutionaries used hand grenades to attack another Zionist military patrol south of the city of Gaza 2 days ago. The patrol was hit, and a number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. After carrying out their missions, our revolutionaries managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Reports from the occupied homeland said that the occupation forces launched large-scale search and arrest campaigns to find our revolutionaries but without success.

In a subsequent statement, a military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes detonated explosive charges in Netanya, south of Tel Aviv, yesterday while a Zionist military patrol was passing by. The patrol was hit, and a number of occupation soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist occupation forces also discovered an explosive charge placed by our revolutionaries in 'Umar al-Mukhtar Street near the Zionist Leumi Bank in the occupied city of Gaza. The occupation forces claimed that a Zionist expert defused it without any injuries or damage. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

DFLP Says Attacks on Camps in Beirut Continue

JN191926 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The spokesman of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has said that for the 3d consecutive day the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps have been exposed to heavy fire at certain hours from the positions of the Amal Movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. The defenders of the camps continue to refrain from returning the fire, he added. The spokesman noted that these aggressions follow the kidnappings and arrests that serve the imperialist plots with the aim of maintaining tension, preventing the camps' reconstruction, and consequently forcing the Palestinians to emigrate and disperse, as he put it.

KUWAIT

Iraqi Minister of State Departs 19 Aug

LD191942 Kuwait KUNA in English 1811 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 19 (KUNA) — Iraqi Minister of State and member of the National Council (Parliament) Hashim 'Aqrawi left here Monday following a two day official visit.

'Aqrawi held talks here with National Assembly speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun on issues of mutual concern in addition to reviewing the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Iraqi official was seen off by the assembly's Secretary General Faysal al-Dawish.

Ambassador to UK on Recent Demonstrations

GF181857 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 20

[Muhammad al-Burjus dispatch from London]

[Text] Kuwait's ambassador to the United Kingdom, Ghazi al-Rayyis, has said that Kuwait is known to be a democratic country ruled by laws and in which there are no immoral or inhumane practices or acts.

Amnesty International reports did not record any violation of human rights. This in itself is indelible proof, because Kuwait's security organs are ruled by their conscience and they fear God in their practices. He said all that has been said and claimed contradicts the real facts.

In a statement to *AL-SIYASAH*, the ambassador said that all who are being deported from Kuwait are expelled for essential reasons because they do not have legitimate residence permits and because their entry and stay in Kuwait is illegitimate, or because they want to use Kuwait as a base for their activities against fraternal countries. This requires us to deport them to any place they choose. This practice shows Kuwait's democracy and its concern for people's freedom.

The ambassador was answering a question put forward by *AL-SIYASAH* about the demonstration staged by 30 people outside the Kuwaiti Embassy in the British capital from 1300 until 1500 on Friday.

The demonstrators raised slogans hostile to Iraq and Kuwait under the claim that the Iraqis are being mistreated.

The demonstration was staged following an announcement published in the British paper *THE GUARDIAN* calling on Iraqis and Muslims in Britain to stage a demonstration outside the Kuwaiti Embassy in London. The announcement was signed in the name of "the Iraqi Human Rights Organization." This organization does not exist in Britain.

OMAN

Talks Begin in Muscat With Mauritian Minister

GF191854 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Official talks were held at the al-Ghubrah guesthouse this evening between an Omani group, led by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Mauritian side, led by Anil Kumarsingh Gayan, minister of foreign affairs, tourism, and emigration [title as heard].

After the talks, the visiting Mauritian minister made a statement to the radio correspondent. He said: During the session, we discussed issues of common interest and issues relating to security in the Indian Ocean.

He added: Talks also touched upon issues relating to tourism, investment, civil aviation, trade, and maritime communications.

He said he looks forward to more cooperation between Oman and his country in the trade field. He said he discussed cooperation between the GCC countries and the Indian Ocean countries.

He expressed the hope that this cooperation will be consolidated through contacts between the two sides.

In conclusion, he hailed development efforts in Oman. These efforts are active under the wise leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, he said.

The talks were attended on the Omani side by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; Haytahm ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, director of the Europe and American Affairs Department; Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Lanki, director of the African Affairs Department; 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, director of the Arabian Affairs Department; and Salim ibn Hasan Makki, director of the International Conferences and Organizations Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Mauritian side, the talks were attended by members of the delegation accompanying the visiting minister.

Officials Welcome Tanzanian Vice President

GF181509 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Tanzanian vice president, arrived today on a 2-day official visit. He was received by Khalfan al-Wuhaybi, minister of electricity and water; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad ibn Sa'ud, deputy chief of sultan's royal court affairs for protocol affairs; and Ahmad ibn Nasir al-Lamki, chief of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT on 19 August reports that "Tanzanian Vice President Ali Hassan Nwinyi left the country today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to the Sultanate."]

QATAR

Tanzanian Official Conveys Message to Amir

GF191049 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Doha, 19 Aug (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today received Tanzanian Vice President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister. QNA has reported that the Tanzanian vice president conveyed an oral message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to his highness the amir of Qatar. Bilateral relations were reviewed, as well as the means to cement them in various fields.

Experts Defuse Unexploded Bomb on Tanker

GF200612 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] U.S. bomb disposal experts successfully disarmed an Iranian missile lodged in a Belgian ship anchored off Doha. The 45,000 tonne Naess Leopard had limped to the anchorage after being struck twice, south of the Shah Allum Shoals in an Iranian jet attack. One missile wrecked the ship's radio room and several cabins but the second failed to explode.

The Naess Leopard was in ballast bound for Bahrain when the attack took place. Normally she would carry up to 220,000 barrels of aviation fuel. Captain Oswald van den Bossche said in a radio interview that his ship was buzzed several times by an Iranian Hercules aircraft before being attacked. None of the Leopard's mainly Belgian crew were injured in the attack.

Salvage crews were meanwhile maintaining a high state of vigilance in case of more attacks by Iran in the danger zone south east of Qatar. We are listeneng in on the emergency frequencies in case anything else happens, said one Gulf-based source.

Commentary Analyzes Reasons for Ongoing Gulf War

GF181311 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current serious escalation in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the terrible losses in men and material resulting from such an escalation, and the great anxiety it is causing raise questions on how long the war will continue and what prevents it from ending. We will attempt to answer these questions in the following report:

Although about 5 years have elapsed since the Iraqi-Iranian war began, and although there have been hundreds of thousands of casualties among the peoples of the two countries, despite the terrible devastation of civilian and economic installations, despite the billions of dollars spent on war and destruction, and despite the indefatigable efforts being made to resolve the differences between the two countries, there is no sign of any possibility of an early end to the destructive and mad war. Why?

There are many reasons. Some reasons are connected with the stands of the two belligerents while others are connected with regional circumstances, and others are connected with the ambitions and interests of the external powers competing in the international political arena.

With regard to the stands of the two warring parties, one can say that the continuation of the war and its constant escalation has introduced new political and ideological dimensions to the border dispute and rivalry between the two countries. There is no need to mention these political and ideological aspects, for they have been declared and reiterated by the two countries throughout the 5 years of the devastating inferno of the war.

With regard to regional circumstances, we find that in view of the Gulf countries' strategic location and oil wealth — a wealth that is coveted and which has become a primary source of rivalry among the great powers, and in view of the fact that after their independence and after regaining control over their natural resources, the Gulf states emerged as an influential force on both economic and political levels, it was therefore natural for the parties to the international conflict to seek to emasculate this force, either by creating trouble or by fanning troubles that arise in the area. The objectives are clear and numerous and may be included within the third group of reasons for the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war: Namely, the reasons connected with the ambitions and interests of the competing external powers. Perhaps, for instance, one of the most important of such objectives is to exhaust Iraq and Iran and reduce their political and military role; deal a blow to the production and price infrastructures of crude oil so as to ensure the continued flow of oil at cheap prices to the Western countries; the creation of hotbeds of tension in the Gulf that pose a constant threat to area countries and at the same time create a permanent opportunity for intervention by the great powers on the pretext of defending their interests; to open a front that continually exhausts the area's human and material resources; and to deepen contradictions among area countries and to divert their attention away from the principal cause of Arabs and Muslims, the Middle East question.

Thus, in the present circumstances and as a result of the aforementioned reasons, it appears difficult to speculate on the possibility of finding an early end to the war. Indeed, perhaps we would not be exaggerating when we assert that all the goodwill efforts made by various Gulf, Muslim, and international quarters will be of no use until the two belligerents realize that peace is the only language to which coreligionists who share the same destiny can resort.

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudanese Official Arrives, Met by Military Officials

GF180808 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 18 Aug (SPA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and chief of staff, arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to Saudi Arabia. On his arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah, he was received by Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Hamzah Qasim, Sudanese military attache; and a representative of royal protocol.

Meets With King

GF181615 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 18 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received today in his office at the royal court in Jeddah Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and chief of staff, who delivered to his majesty a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan. The meeting was attended by 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom.

Departs 19 Aug

GF191807 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 19 Aug (SPA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and chief of staff, left Jeddah today after several days inthe kingdom.

During the visit, he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council. He was seen off at the airport by Major General Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; an envoy of the royal protocol; and 'Isa Mustafa, Sudanese ambassador to the Kingdom.

French External Relations Minister Arrives

GF171306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas arrived in Jeddah at noon today on a brief visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and cabinet member, and members of the embassy.

Meets With King

GF171358 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 17 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas. The audience was attended by Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud.

Departs 17 Aug

GF171744 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1729 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 17 Aug (SPA) — French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas left Jeddah this evening after a short visit to the Kingdom, during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the French charge d'affaires, and a representative of the royal protocol.

Interior Minister on Pilgrimage, Political Aspect

GF181900 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister and chairman of the High Pilgrimage Committee, toured the holy places today. The tour began by visiting the operations room in 'Arafah.

At the end of the tour, his highness held a press conference in which he answered journalists' questions. On his highness' views of this tour, he said: I pray to God that this pilgrimage will be easy for all pilgrims, thanks to the efforts being made by the government of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In reply to a question about the pilgrims who perform pilgrimage with political slogans, he said: In fact, Islam embraces everything and it governs all life affairs, including politics, which is acknowledged by nations. However, we should distinguish between two things: That we make Islam serve politics and that politics serves Islam. We should use everything, including politics, in the service of Islam. This is the correct Islamic conception. We cannot separate Islam and its pillars from politics, because politics is part and religion is a whole. We always hope that all pilgrims, all Islamic countries, groups, and parties will shoulder their responsibilities and that they will cooperate and unite to facilitate the pilgrimage for all Muslims. We also hope that pilgrims will be secure and safe while performing these rites. No doubt the government of his majesty the king is working with all its might to guarantee the highest level of security and safety for the pilgrims. We wish only good for everyone. We hope that all will live up to our expectations.

His highness said: The citizen has in fact a positive and responsible role to play. No doubt every citizen is first a security man. Security men are citizens or part of them are citizens. He added: We try to facilitate the pilgrimage for every Muslim. Saudi embassies are open to all pilgrims all over the world. We do not place any obstacle for any pilgrim from any place in the world.

UAE

Papers Comment on Murphy Tour, U.S. Aims

GF160901 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0605 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Aug (WAM) — In their editorials today *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-KHALIJ* express the belief that the United States seeks, through Murphy's current tour, to provoke a crisis in the Arab area so as to obtain concessions from the PLO — the recognition of Israel and other concessions — prior to Murphy's meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

AL-ITTIHAD asks about the reason for the emergence of U.S. obstacles in the way of a meeting between Murphy and the joint delegation, particularly as it has already been announced that the meeting is the declared purpose of Murphy's current tour of the area.

AL-ITTIHAD says that three justifications are being given for this: 1) The United States has not yet agreed to the Palestinian members of the joint delegation; 2) obtaining a written pledge from Jordan before the talks begin that the talks will be a prelude to direct negotiations with Israel; and 3) the PLO should recognize Israel.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the third condition is extortion. The paper asks: "How can the PLO be asked to give up its most important card before it negotiates? Why is Israel not being asked to recognize the PLO — that is, if the United States wants to be a fair arbiter and not a member of the negotiating Israeli delegation?"

In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* asserts that the condition is a trap for the PLO. The paper says that the PLO will not accept the condition because it wants to keep its cards in the negotiations and does not want to succumb to what Israel and the U.S. Government want, namely self-determination for the Palestinian people without the land.

The Al-Shariqah paper *AL-KHALIJ* says that what interests the United States at present "is to make some step on the road of a U.S. settlement and then pause in order to deal with the reactions in a manner that serves U.S. interests in the region." This is because when the United States seeks to activate the peace process it takes into consideration the possibilities of both success and failure and prepares to benefit from either possibility and does not rely on a policy of adventurism, the paper says.

AL-KHALIJ asks if the purpose of Murphy's tour of the area is to kindle a fire in the Middle East so as to exploit the situation to serve U.S. interests. The paper asserts that this would be a practical application of the U.S. theory known as "crisis management," a theory that provides for the provocation of crises and then controlling and managing them so as to consolidate the U.S. presence in an undisputable manner after making a study of all the effective and influential forces in the region that could oppose the current thrust toward a new stage of a settlement.

AL-KHALIJ warns that the Arab nation will face a real and big crisis if it should take a step in the direction of a settlement brought about by talks between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. It will face division and fragmentation and the United States will play a major part in managing and exploiting such division and fragmentation.

USSR Seeks Improved Relations With GCC Countries

GF172018 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Aug (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* stated today that Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Pogos Akopov, is exerting intense efforts in the Gulf region in an attempt to develop relations between his country and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The newspaper quoted diplomatic sources in Cairo as saying that Akopov is currently meeting with senior officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry to find the means to develop those relations by increasing the trade between Moscow and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries. Akopov was selected to bolster relations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE because he is a senior orientalist and an expert on the Arab world economy. He previously worked in Cairo for 12 years and speaks various Arabic dialects fluently.

The paper noted that an official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry has stated that relations between Moscow and Riyadh "still exist and have not been severed even though they are frozen for the lack of bilateral activity." The official stated that the book issued annually by the ministry still includes an entire page under the name of the Saudi Embassy in Moscow, despite the fact that there are no Saudi ambassadors or diplomats. Also, congratulatory cables are exchanged every year on national holidays and official occasions.

It should be noted that the level of trade between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia during the first 3 months of 1985 reached $80 million, according to a report issued by the Soviet Union.

PDRY

Chairman Receives USSR Envoy Bearing Message

GF191550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received Comrade Gennadiy Ilichev, Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden, who conveyed a written message from the Soviet leaders dealing with a number of issues concerning the two friendly countries.

During the meeting, they also discussed developments in the Arab arena, especially in the Mideast region.

Brother secretary general expressed appreciation for Soviet solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle to achieve their just rights, and to confront the designs and capitulatory projects which imperialism and reactionaryism try to impose on our Arab people.

YAR

Supreme Council Secretariat Holds Session

GF191905 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Today, the 11th session of the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat was held in Sanaa under Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland. At the beginning of the session, Brother Yahya al-'Arashi addressed the meeting, welcoming the chairman and members of the Secretariat committee from the southern part of the homeland. He expressed pleasure that while this session is being held some unity committees have already carried out their tasks within the time limit set for them at the 10th session of the council's Secretariat.

Brother al-'Arashi praised the unity committees and said that they have contributed toward positively pushing forward the unity work, pointing out that during its current meetings the council Secretariat will appraise the works of these committees and make preparations for the next ministerial session. He added: This unity meeting comes at a time when our people in the northern part of the homeland are witnessing the success of the democratic, free, and direct elections for broadening the membership of the General People's Congress and local councils for developing cooperation. These elections were held in line with the democratic trend of our political leadership under Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He concluded his speech by paying tribute to the unity steps achieved under the direction of Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Brother 'Ushaysh then spoke, thanking the side from the northern part for its warm welcome and accurate preparations for the Secretariat's session. He added: While gathering here, we realize that we have achieved much through the unity committees which have performed magnificent tasks to fulfill our unity goals. He praised the efforts of both leaderships toward enhancing the unity work. He continued: We shall work as one team to find new ways of coordination and preparations in order to serve the goals of the glorious 26 September and the glorious 14 October revolutions. He concluded his speech by congratulating our people for the success of the elections for broadening the membership of the General People's Congress and local councils for developing cooperation. The 11th session of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat then began with a discussion of topics listed on the agenda.

President Receives PDRY Chairman's Message

GF200428 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the presidential palace today Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs and chairman representing the southern part of the homeland in the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council.

During the meeting, the minister delivered to the brother president a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, on consultation and coordination between the two leaders on issues of mutual concern.

The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and head of the northern part of the homeland's side in the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council.

Health Minister Receives Soviet Official

GF200417 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Kabab, minister of health and member of the Standing Committee, today received Dr (Starskiy), deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, cooperation between the two human institutions, the Yemeni Red Crescent Society and the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, and the means to develop this cooperation, were discussed.

Dr (Starskiy) expressed his admiration for our country's developments in the health field over recent years, particularly the Health Ministry's effort to implement the international slogan "health for all in the year 2000".

Foreign Ministry 'Condemns' Killing of Israeli

NC201046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman has expressed regret at the assassination of a member of the Israeli Embassy staff in Cairo today.

The spokesman said: We strongly condemn this criminal act. The Egyptian authorities will take every legal measure to apprehend the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid sent a cable of sympathy to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Mubarak Receives Message From PRC Premier

NC171104 Cairo MENA in English 1050 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 17 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, on bilateral relations and issues of joint interest mainly the Mideast peace process. It was delivered to him by Chinese ambassador here Wen Yezhan, during their meeting today.

Mubarak Halts Printing of Egypt-Sudan Journal

GF161115 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo — An Egyptian presidential decree has ordered a halt in the printing of the latest issue of the magazine *WADI AL-NIL* following the refusal of the Sudanese Government to pay its share of the cost of the magazine's publication. *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that Anis Manusr, the magazine's editor in chief, was planning to publish *WADI AL-NIL* weekly to compete with the Egyptian magazine *UKTUBAR*.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received Salah Muntasir, the editor in chief of *UKTUBAR*, who briefed the president on *WADI AL-NIL*'s losses and financial situation. President Mubarak then ordered publication to cease.

Ghali Departs for Finland, Makes Statement

NC171415 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said he is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to the Finnish president. In a statement today before leaving Cairo, he added that his talks with Finnish officials will deal with international issues of common interest as well as bilateral relations.

Ghali Discusses Tabah Arbitration Issue

GF171505 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 16 Aug 85 p 18

[Dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed Egypt is ready to abide by any decision the arbitration body might adopt on the Tabah issue.

Responding to a question put forward by *AL-QABAS* concerning his views on a possible ruling against Egypt's desire, the Egyptian minister said: When we ask for arbitration, it means a pledge to respect the result. It is a presumptive question and there is no doubt that arbitration would be in Egypt's favor because we have full rights to Tabah. Dr Ghali added: The 25 April 1982 agreement, which Israel signed and which defined the means for settling border disputes between Egypt and Israel, has so far not been implemented. Any agreement requires new conviction to be implemented to the satisfaction of its signatories. However, we should continue to explore means and methods to implement the agreement.

It should be noted that the Israeli Cabinet will discuss the Tabah issue during its meeting on Sunday [18 August].

'Ali Holds Meeting on Workers Expelled From Libya

NC191738 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting in his office today to discuss the conditions of Egyptians returning from Libya. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Manpower and Training Minister Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

Following the meeting, Al-Sharif announced that a decision had been made to establish an ad hoc tripartite committee composed of under secretaries from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Manpower and Training, and the Ministry of Justice. The committee will be tasked with examining the following issues:

1. The status of the companies and individuals whose property was nationalized or confiscated by the Libyan authorities without compensation.

2. The unpaid wages and the rights of the Egyptian employees whose contracts were terminated by the Libyan authorities or who were laid off.

3. The social security payments levied by the Libyan authorities on behalf of the Egyptian Ministry of Social Insurance and Social Affairs. These payments have not been refunded to the Egyptian workers or remitted to the ministry.

The information minister added that the manpower departments in the governorates have been instructed to prepare special forms to be completed by the Egyptians returning from Libya. These froms, which will include data relevant to the aforementioned issues, will then be submitted to the tripartite committee together with any relevant documentation.

Al-Sharif also announced that the Foreign Ministry will be getting in touch with regional and international organizations to brief them on the Libyan malpractices involved in the expulsion of Egyptian workers and on the violation of human rights, international norms, and conventions implied therein. The ministry will contact the UN Human Rights Committee, the OAU, the ICO, and the ILO in this regard. It will ask them to play their role in protecting the rights of Egyptians formerly employed in

Libya. Al-Sharif affirmed that the government will keep pressing for measures to guarantee these rights.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali ordered the offices at Cairo International Airport, Alexandria Port, and the camp prepared to receive returning Egyptians in Al-Sallum to begin operations. These offices will cater to the needs of the returnees.

Assembly Member Discusses Visit to USSR

PM161147 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 10 Aug 85 p 7

['Abd al-Fattah al-Dib report from Moscow: "With the Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation: The 'Bright Star' in Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviets have expressed their concern to the Egyptian parliamentary delegation regarding the "Bright Star" maneuvers which the Egyptian Armed Forces carried out with the U.S. Forces in the Egyptian desert.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the People's Assembly and head of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation which spent a week in Moscow at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, answered the Soviets very frankly.

Dr 'Abdallah told Vinogradov, head of the Soviet mission in Geneva and previously ambassador to Egypt for 4 years, that the purpose of the joint maneuvers was to train the Egyptian Army on new U.S. weapons. The maneuvers are limited in terms of time and the number of participants, and not a single American soldier taking part in them will remain in Egypt after they are finished.

The Egyptian parliamentary delegation head said that these maneuvers are not directed against anybody and that Egypt does not wish to esclate the situation with any of its neighbors. Rather it wants to boost its defense capability in order to strengthen peace, which it is seeking to achieve as well as seeking to defend its national security. It is inconceivable that Egypt, which is striving for peace on its eastern side, should want to launch a military confrontation on its western side.

Smiling, Dr 'Abdallah went on: By the same token we should feel apprehension about the joint maneuvers you carry out with Libya at sea or in the air or with Syria. But we are confident that you are a peace-loving country and have no intention of attacking anybody. Furthermore, Egypt does not agree to be a tool in anybody's hand for attacking another power and does not build its friendship with any state at the expense of its relations with any other. This is one of the principles and constants of the Egyptian policy in President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's era.

Vinogradov made no comment but moved on to discuss another topic.

In fact the Egyptian parliamentary delegation's visit has achieved all its objectives. These include putting forward Egyptian views regarding current issues, foremost of which is the Middle East problem and the Palestinian problem, as well as the Egyptian view regarding the activation of relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic, commercial, and technical cooperation fields. The objective was also to underline the Egyptian internal and external policies under President Mubarak.

Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah said that the visit enabled the Egyptian parliamentary delegation to feel that the Soviet side sincerely wants to open new horizons of cooperation between the two countries without looking back to the past and without being oversensitive. The visit also provided both sides with the opportunity to submit their views fully regarding the points on which they agree or disagree on international problems.

The complete frankness of both sides enabled each to draw a true picture of the situation. Despite the existence of points of disagreement, both sides agreed that they should not be a stumbling block to further cooperation and dialogue.

The visit enabled the Egyptian side to submit its views at the Supreme Soviet Presidium level and to discuss them with those responsible for foreign policy as well as with the specialized institutions which participate in decisionmaking. This is important for removing much confusion and ambiguity. From the first moment we stepped onto Soviet soil we felt the Soviet Union's great interest in the visit. This interest took various forms:

The Soviet Union deliberately arranged for the protocol treatment of the delegation to be at the highest level, bearing in mind that such things are critically measured in the Soviet Union. Accomodation for the delegation was allocated in the Sovetskaya Hotel, which is reserved for senior visitors to the Soviet Union with the rank of deputy prime minister.

The Kremlin was opened as well as some of the wings which are open only to leading visitors with the rank of prime minister. There was also the choice of the Kremlin auditorium in which talks with First Deputy Chairman Kuznetsov were held for 90 minutes. The Soviet side affirmed the Soviet leadership's particular interest in the delegation's visit and President Andrey Gromyko's wish to have met the delegation, had he not been outside Moscow, in the southern Soviet Union. For this reason he charged his first deputy to receive and meet the delegation on his behalf.

The Egyptian delegation was received by Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, which is one of the two councils forming the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yazkuliyev, president of Turkmenia and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attended the luncheon given in the delegation's honor and the dinner given in its honor by Egyptian Ambassador Salah al-Din al-Basyuni. This is considered to go beyond the demands of protocol and to reflect the extent of Soviet interest in the Egyptian delegation.

Anatoliy Gromyko, son of Andrey Gromyko and director of the African Studies Institute, cut short his Black Sea visit and come to Moscow to meet the delegation, after which he returned the same day to resume his vacation.

Members of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation participated in the talks during the 7-day visit and "showed an extremely honorable attitude." These were: Sayyid Zaki, whom head of the delegation Dr 'Abdallah introduced to the Soviets as one of the most long-standing political figures in Egypt, deputy for Cairo, and chairman of the Cooperatives Federation; Dr Sa'd al-Khawaliqah, chairman of the Transport and Communications Committee at the People's Assembly, a professor at the engineering college n Alexandria Unviersity with a doctorate from a Soviet university; Sa'd al-Din Wahbah, member of the People's Assembly for Cairo, doyen of cinematographers, deputy chairman of the Federation of Writers, and an Egyptian thinker who has made a considerable contribution to literature and theater; Tawfiq Zaghlul, one of the most prominent members of the People's Assembly; Layla Hasan, deputy for Al-Sharqiyah Province and one of the prominent female figures in the assembly; Mustafa Munji, an assembly member and a leading trade unionist; Ahmad Idris, assembly member for Cairo, originally from Aswan; Yusuf Siddiq, assembly member for Qina (special interest was shown in the latter two because they represent Upper Egypt provinces); and Sayyid Rustum, assembly member representing the opposition NPUG party. His participation in the Egyptian delegation gave a very positive picture of the extent of agreement among parties on all national matters. The delegation was accompanied by Colonel Mustafa Wasfi of the People's Assembly Guard and Ashraf 'Abd al-Wahhab from the Protocol Department.

In all the meetings between the two sides the Egyptian delegation put the following facts before the Soviet side through Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah:

Egypt supports every effort for world peace, which is a fundamental line in our policy. We have submitted an initiative to make the Middle East and Africa nuclear-free zones.

We believe in the peaceful solution of problems in the context of international legality.

We adhere to the policy of nonalignment and refuse to give military bases to any country on our territory.

We believe in the unity of the Third World.

We believe in relations based on mutual respect and equality.

Egypt is doing all it can to make a comprehensive and just solution the basis of peace in the Middle East.

We appreciate the Soviet Union's support for Arab rights and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. We also appreciate the role the Soviet Union played in supporting the liberation movements in the area in the sixties.

Sudan's Numayri Proposes Asylum in Britain

GF180834 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Aug (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today says that former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has proposed to the Egyptian authorities that he go to Britain and seek political asylum there in order to spare the Egyptian Government any embarrassment after the Sudanese Government has officially asked for his extradition.

The newspaper adds that Egypt is expected to agree to his request to go to Britain as a compromise solution. Egyptian President Husni Hubarak told General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the ruling Transitional Military Council in Sudan, during their meeting in Addis Ababa, that Egypt has never before turned over any political refugee.

AL-SHA'B Comments on U.S. Military Maneuvers

PM160917 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Diplomatic editor report: "Increasing U.S. Intelligence Activity in the Middle East; Pentagon Plans To Station U.S. Forces in Several Arab Countries"]

[Text] Reporting on the joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers, the Western newspapers and media have been unanimous in saying that they are new evidence of a strengthening U.S. presence in the Middle East. The *HERALD TRIBUNE* pointed out that the maneuvers would boost U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] capabilities. The force, formed some 6 years ago and now consisting of 300,000 U.S. soldiers, has now become known as the U.S. Central Command. In other words, it is the stick which the United States brandishes in the face of its opponents abroad, particularly in the Middle East.

A BBC commmentary said that the U.S. maneuvers in the Middle East have become a source of embarrassment to U.S. friends in the region.

Recently the Sudanese Government decided to withdraw from participation in these maneuvers, particularly since the government is now in the process of reappraising its foreign policy toward its neighbors, particularly Libya and Ethiopia. It is worth noting that under the Numayri regime Sudan took part in earlier U.S. maneuvers.

With regard to Egypt, the BBC said that the U.S. maneuvers seem to refute Egypt's argument that it is pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

The British radio pointed out that the U.S. maneuvers achieve great benefits for the RDF, in that they enable the U.S. forces to gain practical experience as well as to become acclimatized to the Middle East environment. On the other hand, the U.S. friends pay a political price in return for material benefits.

It is worth noting that U.S. military aid to Egypt this year exceeds $1 billion.

Bt what is interesting is that the U.S. Administration classifies its Arab friends and foes in the area on this basis.

The source of danger threatening Egypt and Sudan from the U.S. standpoint is Libya, and the source of danger threatening Jordan is Syria.

The source of danger threatening the Gulf countries is Iran and, in the long term, Iraq. This, of course, is in addition to the Soviet Union, so the United States believes. Which means that any danger threatening an Arab country only comes from another Arab country, while Israel is innocent.

Thus the United States wants to support the Arabs against one another. In this context the United States is also preparing to deal with what is describes as terror in the Middle East. Of course, from the U.S. standpoint the source of terror is not Israel but the Arabs.

In order to confront what the United States calls the dangers of terror in the Middle East, the U.S. Administration recently adopted a series of measures which Western sources have revealed. These consist of a series of consultations which the Pentagon is carrying out with some of the European and Middle Eastern countries in order to station military units — commandos — from the Delta Force, specialized in dealing with terrorism, at a number of fixed bases in the Middle East and Europe for rapid intervention in time of crisis.

Following the U.S. hostage crisis in Beirut, the United States is planning to deal direct military blows against what it calls centers of terror in the Middle East.

Observers point out that the United States is now marking time because there are signs of the possible release of the seven U.S. hostages held in Lebanon for the past several months.

On the other hand the CIA is intensifying its activities in the Middle East and its cooperation with the intelligence services of several countries in the area. George Shultz personally admitted this in a statement he made to a congressional committee at the end of last June. Western sources say that U.S. intelligence has been given wide powers to carry out assassination and liquidation operations. These are to be carried out by U.S. elements or by elements collaborating with the United States against personalities undesirable to the United States.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,931

JN191631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,931 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi armies will remain true to their principles of defending the homeland and protecting the people. The Iraqi swords of truth will remain unsheathed over the heads of the criminal, tyrant Iranian rulers. They will reap only humiliation and bitter defeats from their depolorable deeds.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector pounded enemy concentrations and personnel positions killing 6, wounding others, destroying a number of positions, and burning one firing position.

Our forces seized the following weapons from the enemy during its abortive attack on our units in the same sector on 16 August 1985: 35 Kalashnikov rifles, 4 light launchers [qadhifah khafifah], three flash pistols [musaddas tanwir], and one medium machinegun.

2. Using artillery and other guns, our forward formations pounded enemy positions, a number of its boats, and gun emplacements in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector scoring direct hits. They destroyed two enemy boats, one 81mm mortar, and two infantry positions, and killed two soldiers.

3. One of our units monitored an enemy group of personnel estimated at 15 men trying to advance toward our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our units opened fire and forced them to flee after sustaining a number of casualties. In the same sector, our units pounded an enemy excavator and a number of vehicles, scoring effective hits.

4. One enemy tank, one ammunition depot, and a number of forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector were destroyed.

5. In the East Basra III Army Corps sector, our forward formations opened concentrated artillery fire on enemy positions, engineering works, and on other fortified targets scoring direct hits and inflicting massive losses in personnel and equipment. In the same sector, our units destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition depot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 August 1985.

'Arafat Confers With National Assembly Official

JN200819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met last night with Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the Arab and International Relations Committee of the National Assembly. They reviewed Arab and international relations, the results of the emergency Arab summit, and coordination between the Iraqi National Assembly and the PNC at the 74th IPU conference, scheduled to be held at the biginning of next month in Ottawa.

Addresses Palestinian Fighters

JN200725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has visited one of the Palestinian fighters' training camps and addressed the fighters. He praised Iraq, under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, for its role in bolstering Palestinian steadfastness and in increasing the Palestinian revolution's ability to confront challenges despite the magnitude of the plot and the multitude of plotters who seek to strike at the Palestinian revolution.

The commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces also reviewed the dimensions of the Zionist-imperialist scheme against the Arab region, as well as the Syrian regime's role in implementing this scheme which is aimed at everything that is Arab and nationalist. Several PLO officials accompanied 'Arafat.

Rejects 'Preconditions' on PLO

JN191715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1603 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that we will not allow the neo-assassins [al-hashshashin al-judud] to rule the Arab nation. He said the importance of convening the emergency Arab summit stems from our determination never to allow the neo-assassins to rule the Arab nation.

Speaking before an expanded popular seminar held at the Baghdad PLO office today which was attended by a large crowd of Palestinians and popular Palestinian organization cadres in fraternal Iraq, Abu 'Ammar emphasized that in these bad times we will continue our revolution in order to realize all the aims of our people and glorious Arab nation. Brother Abu 'Ammar reiterated his warning against the threats of the expanding sectarian cancer in the Arab nation's body and said that the sectarian statelets which the nation's enemies want to establish in Lebanon will cover the entire Arab region and spread in the nation's body like cancer unless every one of us rushes to stop this dangerous epidemic that the Syrian regime and the Arab nation's Zionist and imperialist enemies are spreading.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that the plot aimed against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is still continuing, that this plot will ignite trouble against our people in the southern Lebanon camps. He said: Our revolution and struggling people will not allow this plot to succeed. They will not permit the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to be liquidated in order to promote the Camp Murphy agreement and divide Lebanon into sectarian statelets. He affirmed that the Palestinians categorically reject all the sectarian solutions that are being prepared for Lebanon.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution has weathered the storm afflicting it since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and has overcome the phase of liquidation in order to continue its struggle to realize our just, inalienable rights. He said that the PLO's political movement is part of its struggle and is complementary to the armed struggle which is escalating and actively expanding in the occupied territories, giving us pride and self-confidence.

In conclusion, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We will not allow the imposition of any preconditions on our political movements and on our working steps in this regard by any side whatsoever.

Officials React to Recent Car Bombs, Violence

President Meets Syrian Official

NC191334 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received two messages this morning. One was from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and the other was from Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They were delivered to him by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, the chief of Syrian Intelligence in Lebanon. The two messages deal with the current political and security situation, and come as a followup to the talks which took place during the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit. The Army commander, General Michel 'Awn, and Director of Military Intelligence Colonel Simon Qassis were present for part of the meeting, which took place at the president's summer residence in Bikfayya.

According to informed sources, the two messages highlight the positive atmosphere governing bilateral relations and the continuation of efforts by Beirut and Damascus to stop the current cycle of violence.

President al-Jumayyil and Brig Gen Kan'an discussed recent political and security developments. They did so on the basis of the coordination which exists between the two countries and the steps that must be taken to deal with these disturbances in security. Their talks also touched on the situation in Zahlah in light of measures being considered to deal with conditions there. Lebanese and Syrian officials have examined these measures through a series of messages.

During the meeting, reports were received about the explosions which occurred today in West Beirut and the southern suburb. These incidents, as well as the recent blasts in East Beirut, elicited the strongest indignation and condemnation. President al-Jumayyil said that today's events in West Beirut, as well as earlier ones in East Beirut, confirm that no one is safe from this cycle of violence. The same criminals are moving from one place to another, sowing death and destruction. President al-Jumayyil believes that these incidents are directed against the individual Lebanese citizen, regardless of his identity or community. The goal of these criminals is to undermine public security and to block the process of dialogue. This comes at a time when our institutions have started working to achieve national accord and when we have seen some positive signs about movement toward dialogue.

President al-Jumayyil declared that the purpose of these criminal actions is to hamper Syria's role and to take the country back to the time of violence and murder. The party responsible for these criminal acts is the same one spreading destruction and ruination from one area to another.

President al-Jumayyil gave Brig Gen Kan'an two messages. One is for President al-Asad and the other is for Vice President Khaddam. Both deal with current conditions, recent developments, and ways of dealing with them. This will be done within the framework of our bilateral coordination, and it will help us confront developments in the fields of politics and security.

Al-Huss Blames 'Enemy'

NC191343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on the car bomb explosion in the Karakul al-Duruz area today, Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss stated: We do not want to believe that he who threatened has actually carried out his threats. We believe that the criminal hand that wreaks human havoc is the same in both East and West Beirut. Despite the irresponsible ultimatums and threats that we have heard in the past 2 days from parties that are supposed to be responsible ones, the acts of collective murder can only have been perpetrated by the enemy or his agents. The enemy is the only one interested in dismembering these people. He stops at nothing to carry out these criminal objectives. Neither does he hesitate to drown this country in a sea of blood by involving it in a diabolic maelstrom of action and reaction.

Dr al-Huss added: We express our profound grief over the loss of innocent victims among our peaceful and good people. We pray that God may sever the criminal hand that perpetrates these massacres; may he support and save these people from their difficult ordeal, which has become intolerable.

Birri Warns Against Shelling

NC191600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Responding to former President Camille Sham'un's statement yesterday, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has said that any shelling or destruction of nationalist areas will push us in the direction of taking decisive military action. The southern suburb will no longer be a victim. We will be compelled to leave this game, which has been continuing since 1975, and undertake decisive action to liberate Christians.

Minister Birri described Sham'un as the faithful son of Israel. He is an advocate for the defense of the Israeli game, Birri stated, attacking the strugglers and men of honor. Minister Birri made these remarks after the ministerial meeting this afternoon. Minister Birri also inspected the site of the two explosions which took place today in Karakul al-Duruz and al-Ghubayrah in West Beirut and the southern suburb.

Karamah Denounces Violence

NC191635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has denounced the explosions and violence that occurred today and in recent days, whether they take place in East or West Beirut. Dr Karamah affirmed that violence has never served as a useful means to achieve solutions or to impose solutions on others. The nature of Lebanese society demands agreement through responsible and productive dialogue.

Dr Karamah believes that Syria must exert further efforts and pressure in order to impose security and stability. This is of as much interest to Syria as it is to the Lebanese, who have reached a concensus to cooperate with that country to achieve a settlement.

Groups Claim Responsibility for Explosions

Beirut's 'Patriotic Forces'

NC191503 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] We have received an anonymous telephone call from a person who described himself as one of Beirut's patriotic forces. He claimed that these forces are responsible for the explosions in Karakul al-Duruz and Al-Ghubayri, in West Beirut. He added that he is reminding all forces alien to West Beirut that they should leave the city within 6 days.

Earlier, another anonymous caller claimed that 'Arafat forces were responsible for the two explosions.

'Black Brigades'

NC191546 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Aug 19 (AFP) — Twenty-nine people were killed and 68 injured today in two car bomb explosions which blasted Moslem districts of Beirut, according to the latest toll issued by official radio here. The attacks were apparently in retaliation for two bombings in Christian East Beirut last week that killed 58 people, and responsibility for today's blasts was claimed by a new group calling itself the Black Brigades.

"Terrorism can only be fought with terrorism," said an anonymous caller to a foreign news agency. "We have taken revenge for all the Christians who have been killed or forced to leave the country. If the Christians of Lebanon don't have the right to live in peace, neither will anyone else."

Casualty Figures in West Beirut Explosions Updated

NC191459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Rescue operations and debris removal continue following the car bomb explosion in the Karakul al-Duruz area, near Hamadah Restaurant in Beirut. According to official reports, 25 people were killed and 61 others were wounded in the explosion. Security sources reported that the booby-trapped vehicle was a Peugeot 504, rigged with about 150 kg of TNT.

The removal of rubble from the mosque area in Al-Ghubayrah also continues. A Japanese Subaru rigged with about 50 kg of TNT exploded there this morning. Security sources reported that four people were killed and seven others were wounded in the blast.

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes in Tripoli 20 Aug

NC201009 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0952 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Tripoli reports that a big explosion rocked that city at 1230 today. A booby-trapped car blew up in the Abi Samra' area, more precisely, near the homes of Shaykh Kan'an Maji, the political official of Jundallah, and Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim al-Badawi. The explosion occurred in the Sa'dun Square of Abi Samara'. The blast caused a great deal of property damage and a large number of casualties. Firemen, members of the civil defense forces, and rescue teams rushed to the scene to free the victims trapped under the rubble.

Shaykh Kan'an Naji Wounded

NC201019 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1010 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] According to our latest information, Shaykh Kan'an Naji was slightly wounded in the explosion that occurred in the Abi Samara' area a short while ago. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Preliminary reports indicate that 10 people were killed and that a large number of others were wounded.

Naji's Condition 'Very Grave'

NC201146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] We have just received a report from Tripoli stating that Shaykh Kan'an Naji has been taken to Al-Mazlum Hospital and that his condition is very grave.

40 Dead; Karami Comments

NC201140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1125 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] We regret to inform you that the number of victims in the Tripoli explosion has almost doubled. According to our latest figure from Tripoli, 40 people have been killed and 100 others have been injured. These are preliminary figures. It seems that the Tripoli catastrophe is very great.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami emerged from his office at Government House a few moments ago. He made a statement expressing his regret at the explosive security situation and the dangerous escalation in Beirut, Tripoli, and elsewhere. He called on everyone to cooperate to put an end to the cycle of violence and to eliminate sedition in the interest of our country and its people.

Sources Disclose Al-Jumayyil Assassination Attempt

GF181608 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Aug 85 p 18

[Dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] Well-informed Lebanese sources have disclosed to *AL-QABAS* that a serious attempt to assassinate Lebanese

President Amin al-Jumayyil was recently foiled. The sources said that a Lebanese security organ foiled the attempt, which was carefully planned and engineered to kill President al-Jumayyil and those with him somewhere in Lebanese territory.

The sources said the assassination attempt was to be carried out early this month and that some Lebanese parties were behind it. They said the discovery of the attempt was kept very secret. An agreement was reached among the concerned parties on not releasing information about it — at least for the present. The sources refrained from giving more details on how the attempt was uncovered or the names of those involved. However, the sources told *AL-QABAS* that the attempt to assassinate President al-Jumayyil was planned after the Lebanese president rejected the advice of some Lebanese parties to resign his post and leave the country.

According to the sources, the attempt was very carefully planned. This means that the party that engineered it was determined to actually get rid of President al-Jumayyil.

This information which *AL-QABAS* has acquired from sources very close to decisionmakers in Lebanon, comes at a time when the campaign led in particular by former President Sulayman Franjiyah against President al-Jumayyil is gaining momentum. For the first time, Franjiyah has wished Al-Jumayyil dead, or that he would depart earth.

Syria To 'Arrange' Al-Jumayyil-Franjiyah Meeting

GF181259 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 18 Aug (QNA) — Well-informed political sources in Beirut have said that Syria is currently making efforts to arrange a meeting in the next few weeks between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

The sources added that the expected meeting will pave the way for the holding of a general Christian meeting; this will be the interlude to a visit by a united Christian delegation to Damascus to meet with Syrian officials on lines similar to the visit of an Islamic delegation to Syria in July.

A QNA correspondent in Beirut has learned that the visit of Dr George Sa'adah, deputy leader of the Phalangist Party, to Ihdin in the past 2 days, and his meeting with former President Franjiyah has dealt with the issue of the upcoming meeting and that contacts are currently being made among mediators to arrange another meeting between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Elie Hubayqah, commander of the Lebanese Forces.

Birri Explains Absence From Cabinet Sessions

NC200529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has been quoted as saying that he will not participate in the Cabinet meetings for security reasons. He added that if security conditions improve, he will attend the meetings at any time.

Karami Interviewed on Cabinet Meeting, Violence

NC191550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Press conference by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a ministerial meeting held at his house under his chairmanship on 19 August — recorded]

[Text] We have met to discuss the current situation as well as the responsibilities we must shoulder in our capacity as members of the government. After discussing the course of events on the national, regional, and international levels, it was decided that a Cabinet meeting would be convened at Bikfayya at 1000 on Thursday. Agreement was reached on an ordinary agenda, including dealing with some formalities that have accumulated over the months while the Cabinet has not met.

During the meeting, we were briefed on the car bombing in Karakul al-Duruz as well as on the explosion in Al-Ghubayrah. In response to the explosions over the past 2 days in the eastern area, and the accompanying stands and statements made, I do not wish to comment. Those declarations were made under known circumstances. However, they do make some points. I wish that those who aired their views had been in better control of themselves and their tongues. It is easy to make an accusation, but it is difficult to prove it. It is my opinion that Israel is mainly behind what is happening. It is the one to primarily benefit from every crack in our national unity. Israel seeks to enlist all conflicts in the service of its plan. We all agree that this plan is directed at partitioning the country, at tearing it to pieces at the expense of the innocent people's fate. I will not identify the side that may be behind these explosions until the results of the investigation are known. Until then, I believe that the people are entitled to make any accusations they like based on what they see and hear. There is no power and no strength except in God.

[Unidentified reporter] We have become accustomed to an intensified wave of violence whenever talk about an accord reaches a certain point. We are now experiencing a new wave. Do you believe that the march toward reconciliation is currently proceeding in the right direction?

[Karami] Undoubtedly everybody wants an end to our current difficult and painful situation. The Cabinet is where hopes and solutions to end the present state of laxity and anarchy can emerge. I will tell you a secret: Perhaps one of the goals of the recent events is to obstruct the convocation of a Cabinet meeting. Naturally, there are parties that will be harmed by any solution leading to Lebanon's national salvation.

[Reporter] Will the ministers discuss a new code of honor as a result of the concord they reached last week?

[Karami] It is truly regretful, as I said, that we should give free rein to our tongues while not allowing logic to direct and control actions that could harm this country and its people. Therefore, we support every code of honor that can prevent the suffering that the innocent citizens are now experiencing.

[Reporter] Is the issue of suspending fuel subsidies one of the items on the agenda at the next Cabinet session?

[Karami] I do not believe that this item will be included on the Cabinet agenda. We still lack a scientific study that will allow us to take a stand to guide any possible Cabinet decision on the issue. We are all aware of the importance of such a decision. I do not want to recall the result of legislation to increase fuel prices in more than one neighboring country.

[Reporter] It has been reiterated that some merchants have hoarded large quantities of fuel, hoping that prices will rise. Do you have any information on this?

[Karami] Greed is, at least, a natural thing. I would not be surprised if some who have little faith in this country and its peoples' interests exploit every available opportunity to profit and make a few extra Lebanese pounds, even at the expense of the public good and its dignity. At any rate, we want to serve the people's interests. I do not believe that anyone who wants to profit under such circumstances will do so in the end.

[Reporter] Will all the ministers attend the Cabinet meeting on Thursday?

[Karami] All except Walid Junblatt, who is abroad, and Nabih Birri agreed to attend. It is hoped they will attend on another occasion, which I hope will not be long in coming.

[Reporter] You said that the Cabinet's discussions will deal with ordinary matters. Will you possibly discuss specific steps regarding the current situation?

[Karami] I believe it is known that the Cabinet is the highest political authority in the state. It is free to discuss other issues. The Cabinet will definitely concern itself with all national, general, and fateful affairs. Discussion will certainly be concentrated on the set agenda.

[Reporter] Will the ministers agree to this?

[Karami] A minister is entitled to raise any issue he wants discussed.

[Reporter] A last question regarding the current situation: There are increasing rumors of a possible eruption in certain axes or random shelling. We know you are always optimistic. How do you see the picture today in view of this atmosphere?

[Karami] I want to appeal to all to observe restraint and to act in the interests of the people and the country's fate. If we have enemies who want to lead us to such flareups, which spare nothing, then we are required to control the situation and stand against anyone who tries to undermine our efforts because, in the end, we are the sons of one family. Our fate and interests oblige us to cooperate in order to achieve comprehensive national salvation and accord. This can only be accomplished in a stable, secure atmosphere and under conditions governed by the mind and logic. An eruption does not serve any Lebanese person's interests. In fact, the opposite is true.

[Reporter] Finally, again regarding what has been said about the possible presence of Syrian observers along the combat lines, are there any discussions in this regard?

[Karami] This measure has produced positive results wherever it was adopted and has led to controlling the security situation. When the government finds out that this plan can be more generally applied, then it will be requested that this solution be used to safeguard the interests of this innocent people.

[Reporter] There is talk about increasing the effectiveness of UNIFIL in the south. Are there any Lebanese discussions in this respect?

[Karami] No. This issue is not currently being addressed. We demand the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 which provides for the deployment of UNIFIL forces all along our border in agreement with the Lebanese Army and with its participation.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the absence of Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri will affect the Cabinet's discussions [words indistinct]?

[Karami] I would like to emphasize that we all subscribe to the same stand. Whenever one of us speaks at a Cabinet meeting, he is actually speaking in the name of the sublime national interests, which we all represent. This is what was agreed upon at today's meeting.

New Political Front Established in Beirut

NC190956 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Excerpts] A number of Beirut's organizations and functionaries have announced the creation of a new partisan movement under the name of "The Democratic Unionist Movement" [harakat al-wahdawiyyin al-dimoqratiyyin].

The Islamic Pan-Arab and National Group, the Vanguard Organization, the Youth of Beirut, the Union of the Sons of Beirut, the National Lawyers League, and the Rally of Arab Youth issued a statement yesterday describing the formation of a political grouping called the Democratic Unionist Movement. The statement said:

"A truly democratic system is one that secures justice and equality for all citizens without discrimination on grounds of religion, race, or ideology. The abandonment of sectarianism is the first step toward true democracy. Sectarian policies can never bring about progress and construction, nor can they lead to the elimination of backwardness and exploitation." The statement added that the establishment of the National Union Front is a positive step, within a democratic framework, toward national reform in general. On the organizational level, the movement chose a committee to draw up the political program, a second committee to determine the front's regulations, and a third committee to publicize the political aims of the front among other parties, forces, and functionaries. The membership of the latter committee comprises lawyer Hassan al-Zayyat, Dr Mu'tasim Mansur, Dr Sami Mihyu, 'Ali al-Haj, Hasan Habbal, and Fu'ad Itani.

Syrian Forces Arrest PLO's Diyab in Beirut

NC172105 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] An official Palestinian source said in Amman today that the Syrian forces and their allies arrested eight PLO officials last night. A Palestinian source in Beirut confirmed this report, saying that the Amal Movement arrested them near the Sabra camp. He added that those arrested include Mustafa Diyab, alias Abu al-Fatah, a PLO official in Lebanon.

Israeli Aircraft Said To Raid Hazrita 20 August

NC200451 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports, Israeli aircraft raided Hazrita early this morning. Our reports indicate that ammunition stored in a depot has been going off since 0300 today.

Fighting Continues in Beirut, Mountain

Crossing Points Closed

NC191810 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tension prevails along the traditional combat lines in the capital, its southern suburb, and the mountain as a result of continuing rocket and machinegun fire. A number of shells fell on Al-Hadath after 1815 today. Sinn al-Fil, Al-Ashrafiyah, and Al-Dikwanah came under intermittent artillery shelling between 1315 and 1415. A number of shells also fell on Badaru at 1600. A shell fired at the museum killed one citizen and wounded six others. Another shell fired on Al-Dikwanah slightly wounded Bisharah al-Shayib. All the crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut were closed this evening.

Cease-Fire Broken

NC192010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The government's army and its Phalangist forces resumed their acts of aggression against the peaceful villages on the mountain this evening. 'Aytat, Shimlan, 'Aynab, Al-Shuwayfat, Dayr Qubil, Al-Ghabun, and 'Alayh came under violent artillery shelling from Suq al-Gharb, 'Arayya, Al-Yarzi, and Al-Wadayah after 2100.

Despite the fact that a cease-fire agreement was reached at 2115, the aggressive positions in 'Arayya and Suq al-Gharb persisted with their artillery, rocket, and tank fire on Al-Karamah Road, Al-Ghabun, Kaysun, and Baysur.

We have just received a report saying that Ra's al-Jabal is being shelled. At the same time, the western quarter in 'Alayh and Dahr al-Wahsh are coming under heavy machinegun fire from the army's positions in Tallat al-Prins, 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, and Qusur al-Kahhalah.

Hayy al-Karamah in Beirut's southern suburb is also being shelled by Phalangist forces from near the Suhyun building.

Saudi Envoy's House Shelled

NC192032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] We have just learned that Al-Hadath is being shelled with increasing intensity from the southern Beirut suburb and from launchers on the mountain. A shell fell on the house of the Saudi ambassador in Al-Hazimiyah, causing considerable property damage.

Shelling 'Intensifies'

NC192055 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Violent, indiscriminate artillery shelling of the peaceful eastern areas has been going on since 2215 tonight. Artillery and rocket fire is being directed at the residential areas in Wadi Shahrur, Bitshay, Al-Hadath, Al-Fayyadiyah, the vicinity of B'abda, 'Arayya, Al-Kahhalah, Al-Hazimiyah, and Kafr Shima.

According to the latest reports, Jisr al-Basha, Al-Tahwitah, the Chevrolet area, and Sinn al-Fil have been shelled for approximately the last 6 minutes. The shelling intensified between 2230 and 2245 tonight, especially on Al-Hazimiyah and B'abda where shells have been falling at the rate of 30 per minute.

Security sources told the Voice of Lebanon that the artillery shelling of the eastern areas has been coming from Harat Hurayk, where an 82-mm mortar is firing at the residential areas. Shelling is also coming from Mtull Shimlan, Qabr Shmun, and Bhamdun.

Meanwhile, information received from Zahlah, the capital of the Al-Biqa', reports that 17 rockets fell in the Al-Mu'allaqah area in Zahlah since 2245 tonight. The rockets were directed from Al-Karak. According to the latest information, machinegun fire is now being directed at Al-Mu'allaqah.

Tanks Used on Mountain

NC200400 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The areas of Bayt Miri, Rumyah, Al-Hazimiyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Furn al-Shubbak are now being subjected to artillery shelling. Clashes involving the use of tanks are also taking place on the 'Alayh-Dahr al-Wahsh combat line. Shells are falling on Al-Kahhalah and 'Arayya.

Casualties in Resumed Shelling

NC200726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Indiscriminate shelling was resumed this morning. The sound of explosions can be heard in all parts of the capital. According to security reports, the area of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah is coming under fire, seven shells having so far fallen in this area. The areas of the Coca Cola plant, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Barbur, Al-Barbir, Ra's al-Nab', Sports City, and the vicinity of the Kuwaiti Embassy are being subjected to violent shelling. Several fires have broken out. It is reported that the attacks have resulted in several casualties.

Artillery fire intensified along the mountain axes this morning. Shells fell on 'Alayh, Baysur, Kayfun, Al-Hazimiyah, Sinn al-Fil, and Al-Tayyunah.

The capital, its suburbs, and the mountain area experienced a feverish night of random shelling. Hospital sources estimate the casualties at about 100 dead and wounded. Security sources report that about 5,000 shells fell during the night.

Airport Shelled; Planes Damaged

NC200853 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Khalil al-Hafiz, the deputy director of Beirut Airport, told NNA's correspondent there this morning that some 24 shells of various sizes struck the area near the airport's western runway and its tarmac last night. This resulted only in property damage. A Middle East Airlines plane and one from Trans-Mediterranean were slightly damaged.

Al-Hafiz added that traffic at the airport is normal today despite the deteriorating situation. Two planes have landed at the airport since 1000. One came from Africa and the other from Amman. A plane also took off for Jeddah.

Cease-Fire Agreement Announced

NC200942 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The intensity of the artillery fire against the peaceful eastern areas is now less intense after 5 hours of continuous shelling. This morning's barrage shattered the relative calm that followed last night's wild shelling of various parts of East Beirut, the northern and southern Al-Matn, and Kasrawan. However, explosions may still be heard in various sections of Beirut.

According to our latest reports, a series of contacts today among Brigadier General Jean Nasir, Dr Jean Ghanim, Sa'id al-Dawi, and Ahmad al-B'albaki led to a cease-fire agreement. This will take effect at 1200. Exchanges will take place later to consolidate the cease-fire.

Despite the fact that the shelling of the eastern areas is now less intense, shells continue to fall there. The Kasrawan coast also came under artillery fire a short while ago.

'Arafat Reportedly Warns Amal on Kidnapping

NC191642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A security source has reported that clashes are taking place between Palestinians and Amal Movement gunmen in the vicinity of Sabra camp. The sound of rockets and machinegun fire can be heard.

A security source also revealed this evening that Yasir 'Arafat has addressed a warning to the Amal Movement through a third party. He said that Amal should release the eight Palestinian officials kidnapped at an Amal checkpoint in the vicinity of the camps last week.

1 Killed, 2 Wounded in Tripoli Clashes 19 Aug

NC191747 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets took place this afternoon along the Bab al-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, and Ba'l al-Darawish combat lines in Tripoli. One person was killed and two gendarmes were wounded.

Kidnapping Incidents in Beirut, South Noted

Hezbollah Kidnaps Two

NC191410 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Violent clashes took place along the Beirut combat lines before 1600 today, particularly on the Badaru line. This was preceded by rocket fire in the museum, Al-Dikwanah, and Al-Ashrafiyah areas, which left one person dead and seven wounded.

In the Qasqas area, Hezbollah members manning a roadblock kidnapped Kamal and Sim'an Jada' as they were riding in their Audi. They were taken to the Bisharah al-Khuri area.

40 Christians in Bus Kidnapped

NC191400 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The fate of a number of Christian citizens kidnapped in the Ra's al-Nab' area remains unknown. A security source has reported that gunmen in Ra's al-Nab' today stopped a bus that was returning from the Beirut Airport with 40 Christian airport restaurant workers aboard. All were kidnapped. The source explained that the gunmen later released seven women, but held the men after transferring them to an unknown place.

Christians Freed, Meet Birri

NC191439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1406 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] All the Beirut Airport restaurant employees who were detained at the Qasqas-Al-Masalih crossing at noon today were released a short while ago. They were taken to the office of Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, who greeted them individually, stressing his objection to such acts.

Red Cross Official Kidnapped

NC191818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1806 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent has quoted security sources in Sidon as saying that unidentified gunmen this evening kidnapped Stefane Jacquemet, the Swiss head of the International Red Cross Committee. He was taken from his vehicle near 'Adlun village, south of Sidon.

Palestinians Hold 2 Amal Members

NC191636 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen exchanged fire in Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon. Palestinian supporters of Abu Khalid, a camp official, kidnapped six people today, two from Amal and four from the Internal Security Forces. This action was undertaken in retaliation for the kidnapping of one of Abu Khalid's sons by Amal Movement members. It has been reported that the Palestinians released the Internal Security Forces men a short while ago, but are continuing to hold the two Amal members.

Lahd Reportedly To Stay Permanently in Canada

GF181402 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] Diplomatic sources here have affirmed that Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, which is collaborating with Israel, has obtained permission to stay permanently in Canada; he will go there in early October. This plan came after Israel's decision to dissolve the ASL and to replace it with local groups, each of which is headed by an Israeli officer. The Israeli intelligence service is financing, arming, and supervising the activities of these groups.

Attacks on Lahd Militia, Israeli Forces Noted

By National Resistance Front

NC191215 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has carried out a number of operations against the Israeli occupation forces and Lahd militiamen. The Martyr 'Abd al-Husayn 'Atwah Group attacked a joint position of the Israeli occupation forces and Lahd militiamen in Tallat 'Alman near Al-Tayyibah. Several holding the position were killed or wounded.

By Amal Forces

NC191955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] We have received the following from the Amal Movement:

Forces of the martyr Hasan Dawud of the Lebanese Resistance regiments — Amal used 82-mm mortars to shell a joint Lahd-Israeli position in the Jabal al-Rayhan area at 1830 today. The position on Al-Suwaydah hill was hit with more than 20 shells.

The road leading to the hill was also shelled, and an enemy tank which was moving on the road was hit and reported on fire. Two prefabricated housing units and the military tents within the position were also hit. Flames were seen rising from the position. The number of casualties has not been determined. The shellingc ontinued until 1915, after which the group returned safely to base.

Defense Minister Said To Visit French Air Base

JN191840 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] It was reported in Paris that Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas today paid a brief visit to the French city of Bordeaux from Nice, where he has been staying for about 1 week. From the Bordeaux airport, Talas' plane left for the airbase at Mont-de-Marsan.

It is said that French External Relations Minister Ronald Dumas was also aboard the plane. However, the French External Relations Ministry refused to confirm or deny the report.

Durin the past 2 days, Dumas paid brief visits to Saudi Arabia and Gabon.

We would like to note that Mont-de-Marsan is a training base for the new French fighter planes. It is also a depot for planes that have been sold and are waiting to be transferred to the purchasing countries.

Libyan Electricity Official Arrives

JN171609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the accompanying delegation, arrived in Damascus today on a visit lasting several days.

In a statement to SANA, Al-Arbash expressed pleasure at visting Syria and said that the visit aims to consolidate cooperation in all fields, particularly in technical fields, and also to gain an understanding of projects undertaken in Syria by Arab manpower.

Meets Counterpart

JN181310 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 18 Aug (SANA) — Electricity Minister Eng Kamil Baba received Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Syria here today. Their talk revolved around bilateral relations, particularly cooperation in the electricity field and means to promote their relations to serve the interests of the two countries.

First Syrian Airliner Lands at Beirut Airport

JN191607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Beirut — The first plane of the Syrian Arab Airlines landed at Beirut International Airport at 1000 today signaling that there will be two flights a week between Damascus and Beirut by the Syrian Arab Airlines Corporation and the Lebanese Middle East Airlines Company. This comes in fulfillment of the agreement that was recently concluded in Damascus which relects the two sides' desire to conduct such flights.

Embassy Employee Dead, 2 Wounded in Cairo Attack

TA200916 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0904 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] An employee of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo was killed, his wife suffered injuries, and another woman — also an embassy employee — was wounded as well. The attack occurred in the area in which the Israeli ambassador and most of the Israeli Embassy employees reside. The three were shot at from an unidentified red car. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the Israeli Embassy in Cairo is maintaining contacts with the Egyptian authorities. News agencies report from Cairo that the car was attacked in the Al-Ma'adi quarter of Cairo, which is — to repeat — the area in which the Israeli diplomats live.

We have more details: A physician in the hospital in which the two Israeli women are hospitalized said both are in good condition. The physician refused to identify himself and did not say when they will be released from the hospital. To repeat, an embassy employee was killed and his wife and another female employee of the embassy were wounded.

Foreign Ministry Announcement

TA200940 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0925 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The employee of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo who was killed today in a terrorist attack is an administrative attache. His wife and another female employee of the embassy were wounded in the attack. Ehud Gol, the Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman, issued the following communique a few minutes ago: We are shocked and grieved by the death of the administrative attache at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, and by the injuries of two other employees. The Foreign Ministry is maintaining close contacts with the Egyptian authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo, from whom we learned that they are doing all they can in connection with this despicable attack. This was the Israeli Foreign Ministry announcement.

Egypt's Basyuni Denounces Attack

TA200943 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0936 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Egypt denounces the attack on the employees of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, reacted to the attack on the Israelis saying that Egypt denounces and firmly opposes all violent incidents of this sort. Basyuni told our correspondent Eldad Beck that so far he has no additional information on the attack beyond what was already reported.

Egyptian Embassy on Attack

TA201009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv has said that the incident in Cairo was intended to sabotage the peace process, but will not succeed. This was stated in a communique issued on behalf of the charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni, and was reported to our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

Al-Majid Sends Condolences

TA201019 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1015 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told reporters in Cairo a short time ago that he has sent a condolence message to the Israeli foreign minister and that the Egyptian Government would do everything in its power to capture the assassins. The Egyptian police have indeed launched a feverish search for the assailants, although for the moment there are no details of their identities. Foreign news agencies reported a short time ago that there were three assailants.

Navon Comments on Attack

TA201034 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1005 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Here is an initial reaction to the incident in Cairo by an Israeli: This is a sad case, and such terrorist acts should not be allowed to recur. Nevertheless, they should not influence our efforts to strengthen peace with Egypt. This was the reaction of Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Navon:

[Begin Navon recording] This is naturally a very painful and worrisome incident. We know that elements hostile to peace with Israel exist in Egypt and are active there. So far, the authorities have successfully kept them under control and prevented such attacks. Some of these people murdered Al-Sadat. This is especially grievous in light of the fact that so many Israelis visited Egypt — I believe the figure stands at more than 30,000 — and there has been no hitch.

The Egyptians will no doubt do everything — as they must — to find the perpetrators of the act, and we, for our part, must be aware of the existence of such hostile elements. However, this should not hamper our efforts to fortify peace with Egypt. Just as we pursued the efforts to strengthen peace after the assassination of Al-Sadat, we should do the same now, too. [End recording]

Spokesman Says Biqa' Raiding Aircraft Not Israeli

TA201024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Dispatches from Lebanon quote a state-owned Beirut radio as saying unidentified warplanes struck targets in eastern Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Al-Biqa' Valley. The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station actually identified the planes as Israeli, and said fumes of smoke were rising from the Hazzirta area, 5 km northwest of Zahlah in the Al-Biqa'. However, the Israeli Army spokesman in Tel Aviv said Israeli planes were not involved.

MK Eban to Egypt Next Month on Official Visit

TA191114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] MK Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, will make an official visit to Egypt next month. MK Eban is scheduled to meet with President Mubarak. Abba Eban noted that it appears that the Egyptians want to thaw bilateral relations even before the Tabah dispute is solved.

Red Cross Official Kidnapped Near Sidon

TA191724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[text] Armed men, apparently Amal members, have kidnapped a senior official of the International Red Cross [IRC] in the village of 'Adlun in the Sidon area. The hostage is Stephane Jacquemet, a citizen of Switzerland and a member of the IRC management in Geneva. The international organziation is trying to secure his release, and conferred on this issue with a Shi'ite parliament member living in Sidon who was asked to work on this matter.

Departure of New Ambassador to RSA Postponed

TA200429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] David Har'el, Israel's ambassador-designate to South Africa, will not depart for his new post until the end of the year. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that this was the recommendation of Hanan Bar-On, the Foreign Ministry deputy director general. The reason for this decision is the pending discussion of the situation in South Africa at the UN session this fall, in view of which Israel should not send its ambassador at this time, when other countries are recalling their ambassadors from Pretoria.

Jerusalem Reports ASL Kidnaps 5 in Lebanon

TA200437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] yesterday kidnapped five inhabitants of the village of Shaqra, north of the village of Bra'shit. Among the kidnapped are two children, aged 6 and 13. The villagers launched a complaint with UNIFIL, and at present efforts are being exerted to return the kidnapped to their homes. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the kidnapping has caused great tension in the village. The ASL soldiers apparently kidnapped the five in retaliation for activity by the head of the family against the ASL.

Three ASL Soldiers Wounded In Terrorist Ambush

TA191746 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1740 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 19 Aug (ITIM) — Three army of southern Lebanon soldiers were wounded this morning in an encounter with a terrorist ambush on the way to Kafr Hunah. The wounded were transferred to the Marj 'Uyun hospital. In another incident, two katyushas were fired at an ASL position in the Yatar area. There were no casualties.

The ITIM correspondent in the north has learned that there were three bodies of kamikazes in the booby-trapped car that exploded last Thursday at the Bayt Yahun crossing, one of them apparently an elderly person, another a youth, and the third apparently a girl.

It is still not clear why the three were in one vehicle, although it is clear that the girl was not a hitchiker who boarded the booby-trapped car without the other two's knowledge.

Peres on Talks With Murphy, Egyptian Relations

TA191429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister believes talks should be held with Jordan and Egypt. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that during the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting, Peres mentioned some of the achievements of relations with Egypt. In his opinion, Cairo insists on arbitration because it believes that Israel has good claims, and that it cannot give up Tabah unless it has to obey the ruling of an arbiter.

The prime minister also said that Richard Murphy told him that the PLO had promised King Husayn that it would recognize UN Resolution 242 once Murphy met with a Palestinian delegation. However, the PLO, Peres stressed, speaks the Jordanians' language when in Jordan, but the language of terror outside of Jordan.

Sanyurah Says Murphy's Visit Led to 'Setback'

TA191737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah, a proposed member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, says that the recent visit to the region by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has led to a setback. Sanyurah, the editor of an East Jerusalem paper *[AL-FAJR]*, now in Amman, says Murphy's departure leaves King Husayn's peace initiatives stalled, trapped between U.S. aversion to an international peace conference and Jordan's insistence upon it.

Peres Warns Political Deadlock May Bring War

TA191505 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Excerpt] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today allocated a great deal of its time to the question of Jewish settlement in the heart of the Hebron casbah. However, prior to that, the prime minister made interesting, extraordinary remarks on the political issue. Mr Peres said today: If nothing happens with regard to the peace process, a war may break out. If within a certain period of time the Arab world realizes there is no chance for a settlement, we may witness the development of a new war coalition which has despaired of Israel. We must prevent such a coalition, disappointment, and despair.

This is also true with regard to relations with Egypt. If nothing new develops we will witness a deterioration for which none of us will be able to forgive himself, whether we are talking about doves or hawks, the supporters of the greater Eretz Yisra'el idea, as well as others, Peres said. The prime minister's warning had a target, too: If it transpires that the national unity government is a politically deadlocked government, the one responsible for this will put the existence of the government in question.

As for the latest developments in the political sphere, the prime minister said that it transpires from Richard Murphy's report that 'Arafat is prepared to recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and this, as it were, implies also willingness to cease the terrorist activity. However, the PLO is not prepared to clearly undertake to stop the way of terror; furthermore, the organization and its leaders are ceaselessly preoccupied with terror, both with its operational and ideological aspects. The goal of the PLO today, according to the prime minister, is to shatter the myth of stability in Israel.

In contrast, Peres sees a significant change in the position of King Husayn who is currently prepared to hold negotiations, the outcome of which is not guaranteed in advance. The prime minister repeated Israel's opposition to incorporating the Soviet Union in the peace process as long as it does not maintain relations with us. While doing so he disclosed to the Knesset members that several Arab leaders have appealed to the Soviet Union and the PRC to form diplomatic relations with Israel.

Moda'i Visits Tabah, Confers With Egyptian Consul

TA191432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Egypt is adamant that the dispute over Tabah be decided through arbitration. It told Israel that it is not prepared to compromise on the issue, and that it would not agree to proposals such as that of Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

The finance minister visited Tabah today, and conferred with the Egyptian consul in Elat. He told the consul, Hasan 'Isa, that Israel would not under any circumstances agree to arbitration before agreement is reached on a list of matters to be brought before arbitration. In Israel's opinion, the matter of ownership of Tabah, the border demarcation, and future arrangements in the area, must be discussed. The Egyptian consul said that his country is demanding that an examination be made as to where the border lay and to the whereabouts of the border stone which could have served as proof.

MK's Evacuated From Hebron After Series of Meetings

Rabin Meeting

TA191323 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1244 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A short while ago, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin ended a meeting with Knesset Members [MK's] Ge'ula Kohen, Gershon Shafat, and Rabbi Eli'ezer Waldman at the military administration building in Hebron. Following the meeting, the two sides said that the talk involved an exchange of opinions only. The defense minister expressed his opposition to the continued presence of the MK's in the casbah, basing his opinion on the government's resolutions on the matter. The Tehiya MK's made it clear to the minister that they intend to remain in the apartment.

After the meeting at the administration building, the defense minister made a short tour of the casbah, and visited the apartment where the MK's have taken up positions. This was reported from Hebron by our correspondent Gil Ronen.

Peres Reprimands MK's

TA191358 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1340 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the government, and not private entrepeneurs, will decide whether to establish settlements, and when and where to do so. Fun cannot be made of the government through conspiracies with Arabs. Neither Rabbi Levinger, nor the Tehiya — with all due respect — will decide on the site for settlements and the date for their establishment. If there was ever a white paper government, it was the government which ruled in 1979 and which made a resolution that any purchase in the territories requires the approval of the Defense Ministry.

The prime minister made these remarks to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Shim'on Peres also said that the five people in the casbah will not redeem the people of Israel. If Sharon says there will be a Jewish majority in Hebron, I want a Jewish majority in all of the State of Israel. The Negev is empty, and the situation in the Galilee is also not good.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Shim'on Peres clarified that a government decision exists regarding the evacuation of the MK's from the apartment in Hebron. He reprimanded those MK's of the coalition who have taken up positions in the apartment in contravention of the government resolutions.

Levinger Allowed To Enter Casbah

TA191447 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A complaint has been submitted to the police against Rabbi Levinger and another three residents of the Jewish quarter in Hebron for disrupting public order. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this morning the Army prevented Rabbi Levinger from buying in the casbah, and in retaliation, he and his followers prevented several Arab residents from entering the area. Some carts belonging to vegetable vendors were overturned. In the end, the military governor permitted Rabbi Levinger to enter the casbah.

IDF Asks MK's To Evacuate

TA191627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The military governor of Hebron arrived at the casbah house a short while ago and asked the MK's who are staying there to evacuate the place. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that they are currently discussing this.

This evening the IDF again closed down the Hebron casbah area and is barring the entrance of those who do not live there. The MK's in the casbah house are allowed to come and go as they please.

MK's Refuse To Leave

TA191908 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The three Tehiya MK's are adamant in their refusal to evacuate the house they seized in the Hebron casbah. Our correspondent Rami Gobernik reports that the Hebron military governor arrived at the site early this evening and passed on to them the defense minister's demand that they leave the house immediately. They rejected the demand, making their evacuation conditional on a Jewish family moving into the house in their place.

It was learned today that the Association for the Restoration of the Jewish Quarter in Hebron has purchased dozens of houses in the town, through an Arab resident who bought the property from the original owners. Our correspondent reports that these purchases were made without the approval of the military governor and have not been officially registered.

The spokesman of the Association for the Restoration of the Jewish Quarter in Hebron this evening confimed that between 40 to 140 pieces of property have indeed been purchased via Arab mediators. He claims that the decisive majority of the houses in Hebron are not registered; he did not comment on the point of the military government's approval for these deals.

Our correspondent Menahem Hadar today located the owners of the house seized in the Hebron casbah. They told him that if they had known that the house would end up in Jewish hands they would not have sold it. One of them today published a paid advertisement in the paper *AL-FAJR* in which he tells about the deal and shirks responsibility for the sale of the house to the settlers. Today Hebron was also visited by Minister Moshe Arens who decided at the time on settling the Jewish quarter in Hebron.

IDF Evacuates MK's

TA200432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The group of right-wing MK's occupying an apartment in Hebron were evacuated without resistance last night by the Army. According to the defense minister's media adviser, the seven MK's were issued with an order by the head of the Central Command, who said that the group had misused its parliamentary immunity. The MK's left the building on their own volition, but protested the decision to evict them. They said they would petition to the High Court of Justice against the defense minister, and challenge the legality of the eviction. One of the seven, Tehiya MK Ge'ula Kohen, said she was certain the group would return and again try to occupy the apartment in the Hebron casbah.

Following the evacuation, the Army closed off the apartment and posted guards outside. The casbah area, which was yesterday declared a closed military area, is expected to reopen this morning.

Cooperation With U.S. in Medical Uses of SDI

TA191736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Israel and the United States will cooperate in applying research done in the framework of the "star wars" project in the area of cardiac medicine. This research will be coordinated on the Israeli side by Prof Dani Gur, a heart surgeon at Tel Hashomer Hospital. This was concluded today by Prof Edward Teller, the father of the hydrogen bomb, and Health Minister Mordekhay Gur. Our correspondent notes that among other things, the teams will examine the possibility of utilizing nuclear energy to activate pacemakers, and of using isotopes, the harmful effects of which are negligible. The Americans will finance the research.

U.S. Arms to Jordan, Saudi Arabia 'Firmly' Opposed

TA200420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Israel's Embassy in Washington has received instructions from Jerusalem to firmly oppose the supply of U.S. arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, regardless of whether the weapons are defensive or offensive in nature. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that early next month the administration is scheduled to submit to Congress a request for the sale of helicopters and various kinds of missiles to Saudi Arabia, as well as three combat squadrons to Jordan. Israel's friends in Congress are preparing to fight the administration on this issue.

Portuguese-Speaking Ministers Meet in Sao Tome

MB180714 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano has been in Sao Tome since yesterday to attend the ministerial meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries which begins today. The meeting will assess the activities that have been carried out by the five countries since the fifth summit of their heads of states, which was held in Sao Tome, and outline new ways of strengthening those activities until the next summit is held in Luanda. The ministers of foreign affairs of the five countries will also discuss aspects of the international political scene, namely the situation in southern Africa and the struggle of the people of East Timor for their sovereignty and self-determination.

Somalia's Barre Opens Meeting on Cooperatives

EA191925 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre officially opened today the 26th East, South, and Central African cooperative meeting at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. The 4-day meeting brings together members from Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya, Mauritius, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia, and Uganda to discuss the role of cooperatives in these regions, the implementation of the organization's 3-year program, and other topics on the administration and progress of cooperatives in the East, South, and Central African region.

In an important address to the meeting, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said the only way to escape from the economic hardship and food shortages facing Africa will be for African governments to develop a genuine interest in and desire for proper productivity. He said this is the only true course to overcome the current economic problems. The president said it is the organization's responsibility to begin projects that would raise the standards of living, health, education, and general welfare of nomads in order to decrease the influx of rural people into Africa's cities.

Turning to the cooperative movement in Somalia, Challe Siad disclosed that the SDR is endowed with land and sea resources which, if exploited properly, could be of significant benefit to the Somali people. The party and the government are currently investigating how the Somali people may best benefit from these resources. He said that most of the Somali population is nomadic, and that developments in the livestock, agricultural, and fisheries sectors are the basis for making the Somali people prosperous, so it is inevitable that Somali cooperatives see these areas as keys to the realization of total socioeconomic independence.

Seminar on Financing Development Projects Opens

AB191735 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A 2-week international seminar on alternative sources of financing development projects in Africa opened in Accra this morning. The seminar, which is being organized by the African Center for Monetary Studies, is being attended by bankers, financiers, and economists from about 35 African countries.

Addressing the opening session, the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, urged African countries to institute international investment programs setting out their national priorities to ensure genuine foreign participation in their economies. He said a national program of action will support national development as opposed to sectarian interests and it will take care of the concerns of investors as well. Dr Botchway called on African governments to create the necessary political climate to mobilize private capital resources.

LIBYA

Tunisian 'Mistreatment' of Citizens Protested

LD191724 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Tunisian high commissioner in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been summoned by the People's Bureau for External Liaison and has been asked about the mistreatment of Libyan Arab citizens by the Tunisian authorities. The People's Bureau for External Liaison handed the Tunisian representative a memorandum of protest on this affair.

U.S. Seeking To Cause 'Rift' With Tunisia

LD191325 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA) — Today's *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* warns against America's efforts to cause a rift between brothers in the Jamahiriyah and Tunisia. It said that the decision of the people's congresses to end the employment of foreign workers is not against any regime or people, but a means to face the economic crisis sweeping the world and to help Libyans move to locations of production.

The newspaper of the revolutionary committees underlined the artificial clamor by some information media about Libya doing without foreign workers. It says that Libya is not the only country to have taken this step; it has been done by Nigeria, Belgium, France, and some countries of the European Economic Community, yet the media and these countries did not interfere or say a word when Arab workers were expelled from Belgium and other countries.

MAURITANIA

200 Workers Expelled From Libya Return

AB191007 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The first contingent of 200 Mauritanian workers expelled by the authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived recently at Nouakchott. According to information received from AFP correspondents, these workers say they have been subject to treatment that they would not expect from authorities of a brotherly country. This situation is liable to make the employment situation in our country more acute. However, the agricultural campaign that is now in process, together with other measures already taken by the public powers, are directed to alleviate the situation. Competent authorities follow with serious attention the development of the situation.

Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB180836 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday evening, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign minister, arrived in Nouakchott. He is bringing a message from Malian President Moussa Traore to Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, (CMSN), and head of state. The Malian foreign minister was met at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Meets Chairman Taya

AB190958 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday, Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, CMSN, and head of state, received Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign minister, who brought a message from Malian president, General Moussa Traore to the head of state. At the end of the audience, which included Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye told the press that the message he just delivered to the head of state was in connection with periodical consultations between our two countries on common issues.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

JN191205 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Aug (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has received an oral message from Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [title as received]. Sudanese Ambassador to Libya 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi [title as received], who returned from Tripoli yesterday, conveyed the message.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, Ambassador al-Ahmadi said that Col al-Qadhdhafi asked him to convey his greetings to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people, asserting continued support for Sudan. The ambassador added that he relayed to the TMC chairman the Libyan Government's decision to exempt Sudanese working in Libya from measures adopted recently regarding foreign workers in Libya.

Al-Ahmadi said that Libya adopted measures to facilitate the transfer of savings and payments of Sudanese workers to their homeland. He said that a draft law is being prepared to organize labor between the two countries. This draft law will remove various obstacles.

The Sduanese ambassador concluded his statement by noting that he presented to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab a report on his work since assuming his post as Sudan's ambassador to Libya. The report includes a followup of the aid presented by Libya to Sudan when the *Bash'ir* began transporting 300,000 tons of petroleum materials. Batches of this shipment will continue to arrive in the future.

Daf'allah Discusses Garang, Foreign Policy

JN191816 Khartoum SUNA in English 1758 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug, 19, (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah today anewly invited the leader of Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA John Garang and his followers to enter dialogue and abandon arms.

Daf'allah who is speaking in press conference with the Sudanese media said that our dealing with the southern problem in the previous year has been positive and voiced that the government will not bargain over the security of the south.

"We must distinguish between the Sudanese soldier who defend the security of citizen and that who kill this soldier" he said underscoring that the latter must be called a mutineer instead of combatant he said in a clear reference to the SPLA atrocities in southern Kurdufan.

Turning to Sudan's foreign policy Daf'allah said our policy originated from our revolution and that we will follow good neighbourly relations and Non-Aligned Movement, he said.

"We have restored diplomatic relations with Libya and improving relations with Ethiopia and Iran," he said.

Daf'allah expressed Sudan's commitment to the Arab League resolutions and as well as towards the Islamic nations and the Organization of African Unity. He also expressed readiness to mend fences with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union and maintaining of good relations with China.

The famine grip is beginning to loose little, said Premier al-Jazuli in his today's meeting with the mass media men. He further hailed the role played by the newsmen in reflecting the activities of Sudan-call day [as received] for raising money to help famine disastered people in Sudan.

TMC Discusses Security, Political Situation

JN191104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 19 (SUNA) — Chaired by its chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab the Transitional Military Council (TMC) yesterday looked into the country's security situation through a number of incoming reports.

The TMC also took note of the political situation in the country and the contacts the Council members had held with the different political organizations and individuals.

TMC member M. Gen. 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid said the Council had reviewed the views and proposals of the Equatoria alliance in the national capital with regard to the proposed conference on the situation and their suggestion to hold regional conferences under the regional governors to be followed by a unified conference of the southern regions' citizens to be crowned with the convening of a national conference on the south question.

The TMC will continue discussions on the interim period constitution in its coming meeting.

TUNISIA

Government Adopts Measures on Expulsions From Libya

LD191757 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali, today at the government palace in Kasba chaired a ministerial working meeting attended by a number of ministers and officials from certain ministries. The meeting was devoted to a continued examination of the mass deportation of Tunisian compatriots working in Libya, and the measures taken by the Libyan authorities against the normal functioning of the relations of cooperation and exchange between the two countries. The meeting pointed out that, contrary to some promises, the campaign of deportation is still going on at the same level expressed in the testimonies of the concerned citizens at an increased rate which for example reached 2,289 persons on 19 August. Thus, the total number of those deported has reached 20,205 persons. The council [as heard] adopted the following measures:

A. To carry out moves of a diplomatic nature in the information field, and consultations, which needs time.

B. To take the necessary measures to deal with the effects resulting from hindering of trade exchange, and the government's insistence on the need to safeguard the rights of traders and businessmen who were harmed by the Libyan side's breach of its commitments.

C. To approve the practical measures which were suggested by the meeting of the Republic's governors this morning at the Interior Ministry concerning the distribution and use of preferential credits; the government has decided to allocate these credits with the view of speeding up help to deported workers and absorbing them according to facts in each province.

The acting charge d'affairs of the Libyan general representation was summoned this afternoon to the Foreign Ministry and was informed of the following decision by the Tunisian Government:

A. To reintroduce conditions for visas between the Republic of Tunisia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Visas will not be granted except from Tunisian missions abroad.

B. To close the Libyan cultural center in Tunis.

DJIBOUTI

Chamber Speaker Talks With Iraqi Delegation

JN191225 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Djibouti Chamber of Deputies Speaker Abdelqader Wabiri Askar today met with an Iraqi National Assembly delegation led by Jubra'il Ishaq, member of the Arab and International Relations Committee, currently visiting Djibouti.

The two sides discussed ways to promote bilateral parliamentary relations and ways to unify Arab parliamentary stands. The head of the Iraqi National Assembly delegation reviewed the victories of the Iraqi Armed Forces at the battlefronts and the construction and progress being witnessed in Iraq in all fields.

The Djibouti Chamber of Deputies speaker hailed the Iraqi stands on the Arab nation's issues in all fields and stressed the Chamber's readiness to coordinate with the Iraqi National Assembly and unify stands on both the Arab and international levels.

ETHIOPIA

Cuban Group Briefed on Drought Activities

EA191935 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The visiting Cuban delegation led by Comrade [name indistinct], member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba has been briefed in Gambela on the rehabilitation activities under way in Ilubabor Region.

Comrade Simon Galore, member of the Central Committee of Workers Party of Ethiopia and first secretary of the regional WPE Committee gave detailed explanations yesterday on the measures taken to rehabilitate drought victims in accordance with the strategy mapped out by the party and the revolutionary government.

Eritrean Forces Report Successful Military Acts

EA181548 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Two of the Dergue's military vehicles were destroyed on 15 August 1985 by land mines laid by our engineering section of thegallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] on the Akordat-Barentu road. Of the passengers in one of the vehicles, three died and five were wounded.

Since Barentu's liberation, 17 military vehicles and 5 tanks have been destroyed by land mines laid by our fighters on the Akordat-Barentu road. The gallant EPLA fighters also laid an ambush in Adi Hadid, in the Adi Keyih area, killing four Dergue soldiers and wounding two in fighting which took place on 12 August 1985.

More Attacks Reported

EA181549 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The fascist Dergue, whose anger has not abated since theliberation of Barentu, is now taking revenge on our peaceful Kunama nationality. In an air raid it carried out yesterday and the day before yesterday on our peaceful people of (Binbina), it destroyed the village Catholic church. The (Binbina) residents were frightened by this inhuman bombing and are scattered in the bush having left their village. Earlier the Dergue's war planes bombed (Kona) village of our Kunama nationality, killing three people, wounding four and burning six houses. Even after this atrocity the anger of the fascist Dergue did not abate and its soldiers killed 11 innocent Eritreans.

KENYA

President Moi Holds Talks With Ugandan Leader

EA191726 Nairobi KNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi Aug 19 The Ugandan head of state and the chairman of the Uganda Military Council, General Tito Okello, made a one-day visit to Kenya today and held a meeting with President Daniel arap Moi at State House Nairobi. He briefed the Kenyan head of state about the situation in Uganda and the strategy they were adopting to bring about reconciliation among Ugandans. President Moi assured Ugandans that Kenya would do everything possible to assist Uganda in her efforts to reestablish peace and tranquillity and thereby create an atmosphere which would enable them to reconstruct their country.

The talks, on the Kenyan side, were attended by the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs Mr Mwai Kibaki, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, a minister of state in the Office of the President Mr Justus Ole Tipis and che Chief Secretary Mr Simon Nyachae. Others included the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, Messrs James Mathenge and Joseph Muliro, permanent secretaries in the Office of the President, and the Acting Kenyan High Commissioner to Uganda Mr Kahende. With General Okello during the talks were Ugandan Minister for Finance Mr Abraham Waligo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Olara Otunnu, the minister for Public Service and Cabinet Affairs Mr Robert Kitariko, the Minister for Power and Telecommunications Dr Olico Okwi and a member of the Military Council, Brigadier Zed Maruru.

Okello Leaves Nairobi

AB191415 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, 19 August (AFP) — Ugandan head of state General Tito Okello, who unexpectedly arrived in Nairobi on Monday morning, left the Kenyan capital less than 5 hours later at 1245 GMT (1545 local time) according to a witness at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

The general, wearing a cream-colored civilian suit and carrying a stick, arrived at the Nairobi airport in a Mercedes bearing a flag with the Ugandan colors — black, red, and yellow — and escorted by a strong contingent of about 15 other vehicles. He immediately went on board the business jet plane with Ugandan colors which his predecessor Milton Obote, who was overthrown in a military putsch on 27 July, had also used for his official trips.

No information has yet been published concerning the Ugandan head of state's activities during his few hours' stay in the Kenyan capital where he was received this Monday morning by Vice President Mwai Kibaki and where is also present Mr Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA), the main guerrilla movement in Uganda.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Meets Exiles in Nairobi

EA201052 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
20 Aug 85 p4

["Uganda Minister Meets 'Exiles'" by Pius Nyamora]

[Text] Ugandan exiles in Kenya met their new minister for foreign affairs Mr Olara Otonnu, and expressed concern over the imbalance in the composition of the Uganda Army and the new military government.

The minister, who was addressing Ugandan exiles at the Hotel InterContinental Nairobi, last night, was bombarded with questions and was sometimes forced to give direct answers particularly when the questions appeared to touch on important personalities in the new regime of General Tito Okello.

Before inviting questions, Mr Otonnu had outlined the priorities of the new government to bring about peace and reconciliation in Uganda.

One of the questions the minister was asked was how the new regime expected to succeed when many of its members had served the previous regimes. Mr Otonnu replied that in an effort to appoint the current 18 ministers, an effort had been made to appoint new people, who are fresh and whose records command credit and confidence in the country. He added: But I do not say that only those who are totally new are being involved... You know, sometimes, this thing called reconciliation is not very neat. Sometimes, the process of reconciliation has very rought edges.

And on the imbalance of the composition in the military the questioner claimed that what disrupted peace was the imbalance in the Army. We want to be assured that the Military Council is going to be restructured to be wholly representative of all Ugandan ethnic groups, the questioner said. We now have the Army. Mr Minister, which is predominantly north, the questioner said, amid cheers, I would like to know what steps the military government will take to ensure we don't have an army which is dominated by one particular tribe. Otonnu replied that he had understood the sentiments of the questioner and was sympathetic. He said to correct things which had gone wrong in the past, one must understand the past in perspective. Part of the problem was that different ethnic groups in different endevours is partly legacy of the colonial policy. We have to understand the history to these problems and then we can proceed to solve them, the minister said.

UGANDA

Okello Returns After 'Successful' Talks With Moi

EA191757 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has returned home after holding successful talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya in Nairobi. An official statement issued after two hours of talks held at State House, Nairobi, said the talks took place in a cordial, frank and friendly atmosphere. According to the statement President Moi and Gen Okello exchanged views on a wide range of issues concerning bilateral and regional cooperation. During the meeting, Gen Okello also briefed President Moi on the recent changes in Uganda. Gen Tito Okello Lutwa was welcomed this morning and seen off this afternoon at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the Vice President Mwai Kibaki, ministers and other senior Kenya Government officials. On return, the delegation was welcomed home by Vice Chairman Toko; the minister of health, Mr Benjamin Obonyo and other senior government officials.

Foreign Minister Meets Resistance Leader

EA201029 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Olara Otonnu has met the leader of the National Resistance Movement Mr Yoweri Museveni in Nairobi and said both sides had expressed the strong desire for peace in Uganda.

Speculation on Okello, Resistance Leader Meeting

AB191320 Paris AFP in French 1201 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, 19 August (AFP) — It is possible that a meeting will be held in Nairobi between the Ugandan head of state, General Tito Okello, and Mr Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) which is the political branch of the National Resistance Army (NRA), the main Ugandan guerrilla movement, a spokesman of that organization told AFP in the Kenyan capital on Monday. It was disclosed that the two men are presently in the Kenyan capital where Gen Okello arrived on Monday morning on his first visit as head of state of Uganda and where Mr Museveni arrived last week from Lusaka (Zambia).

"We have not been informed about the organization of any meeting," said the NRA-NRM spokesman who stressed that his organization "has always wished for discussions." The NRM, he specified, was informed on Sunday that Gen Okello would arrive in Nairobi the next day but "nothing had been organized until last night." Shortly after the failure of Gen Tito Okello's attempt last Tuesday to gather the Ugandan parties for peace discussions in Dar es Salaam with the arbitration of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the NRM stated that it had wished to participate in such discussions but failed to do so because of lack means of transport.

In a communique published in Nairobi, the Ugandan guerrilla movement said it has "always been prepared for discussions with the authorities of the regular Ugandan Army (UNLA) provided they are prepared "to seriously consider" its conditions. These conditions include first of all Gen Okello's participation in the discussions as the leader of one of the factions of the Ugandan Army responsible for the 27 July coup d'etat and not as the head of state of Uganda. Mr Museveni's movement also wished that Kenya and Tanzania — Uganda's former partners in the defunct East African Community — would take part in the peace talks.

After last week's failure in Dar es Salaam, it has been noted that it is now in Nairobi — which former President Milton Obote has just left to take refuge in Zambia — that another opportunity presents itself for the new Ugandan military authorities and the NRM-NRA to discuss their country's future.

Military Council Reaches Agreement With FEDEMU

LD191910 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Military Council has reached another agreement with one of the groups which have been fighting the ousted Obote government. The agreement signed with the Ugandan Federal Democratic Movement, FEDEMU, in Kampala today covered the organization's participation in the transitional government, the building of the future national army and the need to draw up a new constitution for the country.

According to a memorandum of understanding between the two sides, the representatives of FEDEMU and the Military Council discussed in detail whatever had happened in Uganda since independence in 1962 and agreed that the sad events of the past have been (?punctuated) with bloodshed. The two parties came to an understanding on the following issues: FEDEMU shall effectively be represented in the Military Council and the Cabinet.All political prisoners, including FEDEMU fighters, shall be released as soon as the Military Council has ascertained their identity. A programme should be created with a view to building a truly national army on a proportional representative basis, including the FEDEMU forces. They noted that tribal balance in the Uganda Army is imperative. Until the integration process is completed the two parties shall work hand in hand to bring about real peace, security and stability in Uganda.

In order to instill discipline in the Army the Military Council agreed to reduce the number of military barracks in and around the city of Kampala as soon as suitable accommodation is available elsewhere. Immediate steps should be taken to withdraw the (Tereka) barracks to an alternative barracks. Complete abolition of all intelligence organs set up outside the provisions of the Armed Forces Act and the Police Act.All civil intelligence shall be done by the police. Agreement was reached on the need for a new constitution of Uganda under the (?offices) of the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs.

A programme shall be created to carry out the resettlement of the people of war-ravaged areas and a committee of rehabilitation shall be set up for such purposes. A general indemnity for all acts done by FEDEMU forces in the course of the struggle and the membership of the Uganda Armed Forces shall be only for true citizens of Uganda.

The discussions took place between the two parties at the Kampala International Conference Center in a brotherly, cordial and businesslike atmosphere. They were in response to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa's call to all Ugandans both inside and outside Uganda to come together [words indistinct]. The Military Council delegation to the negotiations was headed by the vice chairman of the council, Colonel Toko and FEDEMU by Dr David Lwanga.

Tanzanian Military Delegation in Kampala

AB191535 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Kampala, Aug 19 (AFP) — A Tanzanian military delegation led by Army Chief of Staff Major-General David Musuguri is in the Ugandan capital for a visit, local press reports said today. The English-language daily, *THE STAR*, said the Tanzanian military team was whisked off to Kampala shortly after arrival yesterday at Entebbe International Airport. There has been no official confirmation of the visit by either Ugandan authorities or the Tanzanian High Commission in Kampala.

Following the military coup which toppled President Milton Obote on July 27, Uganda's new military leader, General Tito Okello, made two visits to Dar es Salaam, where he met with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

CHAD

Habre Address on National Situation, Libyan Role

AB191128 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] resumed its deliberations this morning behind closed doors after the solemn opening session yesterday at 1600. Members of the Central Committee will listen to the reports of the five committees on the various aspects of national issues. Our country will have to give a close and objective look at what must be done, what has been done, and what remains to be done so that our country will be able to achieve the aspirations of the people.

The head of state, the founding chairman of UNIR, was quite clear on these objectives. In fact, President Hissein Habre, at yesterday's opening session, outlined the national areas of interest which should be watched closely so that the various criticisms and self-criticisms could elicit new ideas for smooth operation of our movement.

We should bear in mind that in spite of our national consciousness, our fatherland continues to be threatened, and furthermore, part of it is occupied. This situation stems from the fact that some of our brothers, maintained by petro-dollars and seeking personal power, still play the enemy's game, and it is only a certain interested party that continues to give them any support; whereas since 7 June 1982, a wind of change blew over our country and brought in its wake an awareness to our people to identify the real enemies of our revolution.

In spite of this, leaders of the Third Republic did not give up associating the people with the political management of the country. But even if the need to associate everybody in the political management of the country remains our major preoccupation, it should be made clear once more that the problems of Chad do not stop at the achievement of national reconciliation. It is on this very point that the founding chairman of the UNIR insisted to point out the real danger that threatens the existence of Chad. He said this yesterday at the solemn opening of the session:

[Begin Habre recording] The policy of national reconciliation remains and will remain one of the activities of our overall policy. But it is wrong and dangerous to think that reconciliation alone, even if it were to be achieved rapidly, as we wholeheartedly wish, would bring once and for all a durable peace in Chad. To reason that way is to tragically listen to the expansionist ideas of Libyan hegemony. In other words, if we should, out of necessity, continue our reconciliation efforts — for that will strengthen undoubtedly our unity and our mobilization and further give impulse to our efforts at reconstruction and our defense — but a final and lasting peace in Chad can never be achieved so long as an inch of our territory continues to be arrogantly occupied, and so long as Chad continues to be under permanent aggression by the expansionist regime of Tripoli. In the same way, it would be tragically blind to think, for a moment that reconciliation alone, as our foreign interlocuters tend to think, can resolve the problem of Chad; I don't believe that reconciliation alone will be sufficient to boot out the Libyan aggressor from our territory. People underestimate Libyan ambitions. Libyan ambitions are not a simple obsession in our minds, they are quite real; all its actions prove it eloquently: the construction on our occupied territory of a modern and expensive airport, the forced movement of people on occupied land, the installation of Libyan families, the establishment of institutions based on those governing Libyans, not to mention the propagation of a (?hideous) ideology.

Comrades, let us therefore be careful and understand that national reconciliation will, undoubtedly, contribute to the solution of some secondary contradictions in our society, but could be a frightening weapon. It should, therefore, help to rapidly and effectively solve the major contradiction between the whole Chadian people and Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, whose foolish ambitions threaten and will continue to seriously threaten our lives and our very survival. And it is only the solution to this fundamental contradiction between Chad and Libya that will solve, once and for all, the conflict. [end recording]

FDT Accuses GUNT of Complicity With Ndjamena

AB191152 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Aug (AFP) — In a communique delivered to the foreign press in Brazzaville, the Chadian Democratic Front (FDT) led by General Djibril Negue Djogo, has denounced "the infeudation"[as received] of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Gouvernment (GUNT) to Libya. In the communique signed by Gen Djogo, the Front accuses the GUNT of being an "accomplice of the fascist dictatorship in Ndjamena" in the "freezing" of the national reconciliation process. And he specified that he cannot accept any alliance with it as long as it fails to clarify its position particularly concerning "the de facto partition of Chad" which he "supports."

The FDT recalls that during the recent meeting of the Chadian opposition in the Congolese capital, it also asked the GUNT to clarify its position concerning "the process of annexation of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) District by Libya which constitutes a violation of the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity."

"In reply," according to the communique, "the FDT only received the usual insults from the GUNT." After affirming its love for the principles of democracy, secularity, territorial integrity, and national unity, the FDT declares that "it is prepared for the resumption of discussions if there are new elements" and it thanks the Congolese authorities for their efforts to help the Chadian people.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Supreme Defense Council

AB180921 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday at Mont Ngaliema, the MPR founding chairman, president of the republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, received the Supreme Defense Council. General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security reports:

[Begin Bolongo recording] Three months ago, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces met — which you certainly remember — the Supreme Council of FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces]. His extremely busy schedule has not allowed him to convoke another meeting of this defense Supreme Council since then.

Today, Saturday 17 August 1985, he just met with all members of this council in order to review the country's military situation. During the meeting, the founding chairman, who always preferred direct reports from his collaborators, asked each of them to brief him on their respective sector of activity. Therefore, once all deliberations and briefings were over, the council noted that calm reigns all over the republic.

He then assessed the level of implementation of decisions recently made by the FAZ supreme commander aimed at increasing our country's defense capacity, that is the setting up of new brigades, thus bringing our troops to 100,000 men, the strengthening of the 1st Armored Brigade, and the establishment of military and active intelligence services.

Concerning the first point, the council noted with satisfaction the good progress achieved in recruitment. Between now and the first 2 weeks in October, the training and instruction of all troops (?will be completed).

Concerning the active military intelligence department, the FAZ supreme commander recalled and stressed to the council, the philosophy, the spirit, and the organic and functional economy of this important department from which he receives daily military and geostrategic information related to the defense and security of the country.

Let us recall that the active military intelligence department was created with a view to allowing the FAZ to forsee events and, as much as possible, avoiding surprises, which would allow them to considerably increase their efficiency. The council meeting began at 1110 and ended at 1150. [end recording]

AZAP Commentary Examines Military Situation

AB191046 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Commentary: "Safe From Vicious Attacks"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 August (AZAP) — Our country's leading military authorities, who met last Saturday under the chairmanship of the Supreme Commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, noted that there is absolute calm throughout the national territory. This fact — established by the cadres who received fromthe revolution the noble and delicate mission of creating conditions of security and peace for all the inhabitants of our country, both nationals and aliens — must convince the people that now more than ever is the time to work in order to check the harshness of the economic crisis. The level of execution of the head of state's decisions aimed at increasing the country's defense capacity is considered satisfactory by the Supreme Defense Council. Marshal Mobutu, one of whose consitutional duties is to safeguard the nation's independence and territorial integrity, had decided to increase the number of our troops to 100,000 men.

However, people sometimes forget that no country can expect to really develop if it cannot safeguard its inhabitants from the vicious attacks of those who have unfortunately established terrorism and subversion as a system of conducting affairs. Aware of the fact that security is an element of prime importance in all development, Marshal Mobutu has created the Department of Military Intelligence and Action, which is in charge of foreseeing events and avoiding surprises capable of harming the country's development.

As far as the outside world is concerned, Zaire practices a policy of good-neighborliness and sincere cooperation because it is convinced that in these times of interdependence, national economic self-sufficiency, and retirement within oneself constitute a utopia. Our country continues to work for this policy even if it is a victim of it. The satisfaction expressed by the members of the Supreme Defense Council during their recent meeting means that the Zairians and all those who have chosen Zaire as their place of residence can go about their occupations in peace and have confidence in our Armed Forces to whose supervision, equipment, and modernization the head of state attaches great importance.

BENIN

PRC Sends Donation of 1,000 Tons of Corn

AB161644 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] One thousand metric tons of corn were presented to our authorities this morning by China in answer to our appeal to combat the effects of drought. This consignment of corn was handed over to the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Statistics by the Chinese ambassador to Benin. The presentation ceremony took place at the Cotonou autonomous port. On the occasion, the Chinese diplomat said China and Benin are two sister countries, even though they are tens of thousands of kilometers apart, and that is why when our Beninese friends encounter difficult moments, the Chinese Government and people owe it as a duty to come to their aid. The Chinese ambassador said although 1,000 metric tons of corn is insufficient, this morning's gesture is a true testimony of the sentiment of friendship the Chinese people have for the Beninese people.

On behalf of the government and people of Benin, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Statistics thanked the Chinese Government and people for this friendly and humanitarian gesture. According to Comrade Patrice Houangavou, this ceremony of presentation of 1,000 metric tons of corn to the Beninese people is a testimony of the active cooperation between China and Benin.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives CEAO Deputy Secretary General

AB192152 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1940 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The president of Burkina, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and current chairman of the conference of heads of state of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, today granted a lengthy audience to some officials of the community serving in our country. The 5-man delegation was led by (Mohamed Abdel Aziz Ould Mohamed Hamed), deputy secretary general of the CEAO. The lenghty audience is explained by the fact that it took place just a few days after the expulsion of Drissa Keita from Burkina by our country's authorities. After the audience, (Mohamed Hamed) told our reporters George Basambele of the radio corporation and Adama Baro of the television service, the purpose of his visit to Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara:

[Begin recording][(Hamed)] We have just had the honor of being received by his excellency the president of Burkina Faso. This audience falls within the framework of the periodical talks which the CEAO General Secretariat holds with the current chairman of the conference of heads of state.

The meeting enabled us to receive his advice and to learn about his concerns. Concerning the expulsion of Drissa Keita, I cannot make any statements on this issue.

[Unidentified reporter] However, I would like to ask how the Secretariat is getting on, following the departure of Drissa Keita?

[(Hamed)] This is the type of question I like. Yes, concerning the community at the technical level, there is no problem. Its activities are going on. The community projects are going on normally and without any hitch.

Our relations with the financial backers are good. The dossiers of the forthcoming meetings of the committee of experts, the council of ministers, and the heads of state are almost ready. [end recording]

Government Approves Draft Contract With TASS

AB162128 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2007 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A council of general coordinators presided over by Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso, was held this afternoon at the presidency. The council examined a certain number of dossiers pending and made decisions on them.

The council of coordinators of Burkina Faso also approved a draft contract between the Government of Burkina Faso and the Soviet news agency TASS through the Soviet Council of Ministers. Burkina Faso, which already has similar agreements with other agencies, expects to diversify its sources of foreign information, which, for the moment, is practically limited to AFP.

This agreement demonstrates the revolutionary government's will to strengthen cooperation with all peoples based on mutual interest.

GHANA

Pact Signed for Rehabilitating State Corporation

AB191852 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A project management agreement for the rehabilitation of the State Gold Mining Corporation, SGMC, was signed by the SGMC and the Canada-Ghana Mining Group in Accra today. The provision of a soft loan of $30 million by the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, and a 5 million pound loan by the Canadian Government led to the signing of this agreement.

The World Bank loan, which is repayable within a period of 50 years with a 10-year grace period, is for the rehabilitation of three major mines of the SGMC. They are Prestea, Tarkwa, and Dunkwa mines.

Under the agreement, the Canadians are to institute a program of training of Ghanaian management and operative personnel during the group's 3-year period in Ghana and also the group will take over the complete management of the SGMC.

GUINEA

Security Court, Military Tribunal Established

AB161128 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Conakry, 16 Aug (AFP) — A state security court and a military tribunal were set up in Guinea by presidential decree on Tuesday evening to try cases of crimes and offenses against the internal and external security of the state, it was announced in Conakry on Thursday.

The decree stipulates that the state security court will be presided over by a judge of Guinea's Supreme Court, and assisted by two professional judges and two senior Army officers.

Accused persons will appear before the state security court during public sittings (or behind closed doors if the court deems necessary) and will be assisted by lawyers who will be automatically assigned to them.

According to the presidential decree, the decisions of this court will not be subject to appeal and the court must judge all cases of criminal offense against the state which have not yet been judged.

The military tribunal, established under the same decree, is to judge cases of offenses against the state's internal and external security, high treason, destruction, desertion, failure to join or rejoin the ranks, insubordination, looting, misuse of authority, misappropriation, and all other common law offenses.

This tribunal will be presided over by a professional judge assisted by two assessors who are also professional judges and three military judges having a rank superior or equal to that of the accused.

LIBERIA

Cabinet Advises on Savings, Approves Budget

AB180827 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The Government of Liberia says because some banks which commenced operations in the country by accepting even $5-savings accounts are now imposing hardships on the Liberian people, it is advisable that citizens here should now save only with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Agriculture and Cooperative Development Bank, and the National Housing and Savings Bank, in support of the country.

The savings advice by the government was contained in a LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY release issued last Friday when the $386.5 million budget for fiscal 1985-86 was released.

Members of the cabinet, the Interim National Assembly Executive Committee explained that the role of a bank is to mobilize savings and facilitate the free flow of money for financial transactions.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Pakistani Envoy, Message

AB191610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has said that Nigeria would continue to cooperate with Pakistan in the diplomatic, economic, and cultural fields. Receiving a special message from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan today at Dodan Barracks, Gen Buhari said that relations between the two countries had remained cordial because of the identical views on major world issues. The Pakistani ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Aslam Zaki, who delivered the message, said that Pakistan would like to have closer relations with Nigeria.

Idiagbon Meets Visiting Ivorian Health Minister

AB170710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, has called on African nations to join hands in solving the health problems confronting the continent. General Idiagbon made the call today at Dodan Barracks while exchanging views with the Ivorian health minister, Mr Alphonse Djedje Mady. The chief of staff stated that health problems in African states were similar, and that common solutions should be jointly considered for them. Mr Mady had earlier told the chief of staff that he was in the country to see how Ivory Coast could benefit from the wealth of experience of Nigeria in the field of health management. The Ivorian health minister also paid a similar visit to his Nigerian counterpart, Dr Emmanuel Nsan, in Lagos today. Dr Nsan stressed the need for the two countries to collaborate in the field of pharmacy and use the advantages of such links to check drug trafficking and the manufacture of fake drugs. They could also cooperate in their training and research programs on health.

Responding, Mr Mady called for the formulation of a subregional committee involving English- and French-speaking West African countries to fight river blindness.

Commentary Condemns South African Brutality

AB191805 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Geoffrey Umeh commentary]

[Text] That political detainees in South Africa are being tortured and threatened with execution is an open secret. What is not known is the number of political detainees who have died because of the brutality of the racist security forces. This contention is based on the fact that even in the so-called normal times, South Africa tops the list of countries in Africa accused of human rights violation by Amnesty International.

What else could be expected from Pretoria since the imposition of the state of emergency in the racist enclave 3 weeks ago? Going by police reports, over 1,000 blacks have been clamped into detention without trial, while the official death toll is more than 60.

A recent report by Amnesty International on the spate of the political detainees in the area therefore is only stating the obvious. According to the human rights organization, Africans detained under the fascist regulations are not only handcuffed and given electric shocks but are hanged upside down on poles. Amnesty International summed up its report by saying that torture of detainees is countrywide and signifies a dramatic escalation of human rights violation in South Africa.

What cannot be denied is that Pieter Botha embarked on these repressive mesures in order to contain the increasing violence in South Africa, and perpetuate his apartheid system. But the question is: How has the world reacted to the inhuman treatment in the apartheid territory?

Admittedly, there have been antiapartheid demonstrations in different capital cities of the Western world by individuals, groups, and organizations. This collective action has, however, not been demonstrated by the governments of those countries; in fact the international community is divided on a joint action against the obnoxious, racial segregation of the white minority regime in South Africa.

More disturbing is the unfavorable attitude of the United States Government in enforcing economic sanctions against Pretoria, despite the endorsement of the measure by the American Senate. Although the Reagan administration had condemned the state of emergency in South Africa and even called for its immediate lifting, the White House is yet to take any concrete action against Pretoria to justify its disenchantment of the apartheid system. The same covert support is being given by Britain and West Germany to South Africa.

Ironically, these countries claim to be the champions of democracy and all that it stands for. They have singly and jointly condemned unequivocally the violation of human rights in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Poland, and Afghanistan. At the same time, they pretend to be ignorant of the heinous crimes being committed by the racist clique in South Africa. Africa, and indeed, all nations with conscience appreciate the efforts of the London-based Amnesty International in exposing the torture of these prisoners in South Africa. By these criminal acts, little does the racist clique realize that it is fast losing its grip of South Africa [words indistinct] more than 4 decades ago.

One of Pieter Botha's ministers had already predicted the imminent doom facing the 4 million white population unless drastic political reforms guaranteeting equal rights to all racial groups are effected. What the apartheid regime must be told in clear terms is that it will sooner or later give account of its misdeeds in South Africa. No amount of torture or killing can ever deter the blacks from the noble cause of liberating their fatherland. While Pretoria continues enforcing emergency laws to the agony of the black people, it can be assured of unabated violence and unrest. The torture of political detainees can never be a panacea to the complex problem in South Africa, but a moral booster to all those committed to eradicating the apartheid system.

Radio Analyzes Angolan-Nigerian Relations

AB161540 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Viewpoint"]

[Text] Although Nigeria and Angola are two countries located thousands of kilometers apart, relations between them have been very cordial. As a matter of fact, the emergence of Angola as an independent nation can be attributed to the leading role played by Nigeria during that country's struggle for freedom. At that time, Nigeria gave active support to the MPLA which eventually secured the freedom of the former Portuguese territory. Nigeria's stand no doubt gained favor from other countries within and outside Africa, espicially the nonaligned and Commonwealth nations.

In line with this support, the OAU, through the active collaboration of Nigeria, recognized the MPLA as the only body representing the Angolan people. Angola was eventually admitted into the organization. However, a careful appraisal shows that relations between Nigeria and Angola happen to be limited to only political matters. But this should not be so considering the fact that both nations are endowed with a great deal of potentialities which can facilitate their development. Nigeria and Angola are two states rich in oil and other mineral resources. Indeed, nothing stops them from examining ways of cooperating in these areas. Already Nigeria and Angola have a bilateral trade agreement. But it is fact that years after it was signed it has not taken off. This, no doubt, was one of the reasons for the discussions early this week in Lagos between officials of the two countries. As both sides observed at the talks, relations between them can be extended to cover not only political but also economic matters. This becomes even more necessary now that African countries are determined to take positive measures to improve on the economic situation on the continent. This, of course, will be more realistic through joint efforts.

One would not hesitate to share the optimism of the Angola foreign minister, Mr Afonso Mbinda, when he said that his visit to Lagos has opened a new road in the relations between his country and Nigeria. It is hoped that the two nations will explore the excellent political ties between them to facilitate the establishment of a meaningful economic relation.

SIERRA LEONE

Mano River Union Committee Meets on Organization

AB180753 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Freetown, Aug 18 (AFP) — A ministerial committee of the Mano River Union, which links Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea, ended a meeting here Saturday with a recommendation to turn over three of the union's training institutions to their host-countries. This would mean that within a year, Liberia would run the marine and forestry institutions while Sierra Leone would administer the union's telecommunications institute.

But observers here say the plan is doomed as the three member-states, like the union itself, have little money for such expensive operations. [Words indistinct] priority areas for the union, recommending continued work on the Freetown-Monrovia and N'Zerekore-Tiehun highways, and the development of the livestock industry.

It also recommended that member-states pay their contributions in U.S. dollars.

ROK Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves for Zaire

AB190912 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The 3-man Republic of Korea delegation which was on a 4-day visit to Sierra Leone, left Freetown yesterday for Abidjan en route to Kinshasa, Zaire for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko, and other Zairian leaders.

The delegation, which was led by the minister of political affairs, Chong Chae-chol, had audience with President Siaka Stevens, and held bilateral discussions with the foreign minister, Alhaji Abdul Karim Koroma.

The delegation met the Sierra Leone press, where special envoy Chol spoke of the close ties of friendship and cooperative relations existing between the two countries. He said that the links between the two states were based on common aspirations for peace, justice, and prosperity.

Other members of the delegation were the director of the African Division in the Korean Foreign Ministry, (Cheng Thieu) and the director of the Office of Political Affairs, (Lee Bang).

The delegation was accompanied by a (?team) from the Korean Broadcasting System, KBS.

Khieu Samphan-Led CGDK Delegation Ends Visit

AB190850 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The 6-member delegation from Democratic Kampuchea, which was led by Vice President Khieu Samphan, is now in Abidjan, Ivory Coast after ending a 5-day visit to Sierra Leone. During their stay the members of the delegation had audience with President Siaka Stevens and discussions with both the first and second vice presidents, and the foreign minister, Alhaji Abdoul Karim Koroma.

Official Loses Seat; 'Illegal Practices' Cited

AB161153 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Freetown, Aug 16 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's deputy minister of transportation and communications, El Hadj Bun Mansaray, has lost his parliamentary seat as a result of an election petition filed by a defeated candidate, Abdul Iscandri.

Judge M.O. Adophy ruled yesterday that Mansaray, who represented a constituency in the capital, was not democratically elected because he committed a series of illegal practices during the 1982 poll. The judge ordered the deputy minister to pay two-thirds of the taxed cost of the action while the returning officer for the election, Isaac Bankole Johnson, is to pay one third. The election was marred by violent clashes between supporters of rival candidates and many people were reported injured.

Yesterday's decision brought to five the number of members of parliament who have lost their seats as a result of similar petitions. They include the former minister of information and broadcasting, James Laverse, and the former minister of foreign affairs, Sheka Kanu.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 2 Air Force MIG-21's Shot Down

HK200654 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 20 (AFP) — Angola's South African-backed anti-government UNITA rebels claimed here Monday that they shot down two Angolan Air Force MIG-21s last week. A communique said one was downed on August 12 about 30 kms (20 miles) southeast of Lucusse, in the east-central Province of Moxico and that the crew had been killed. The other had been shot down two days later 20 kms (12 miles) from the town of Menongue, in the southeastern Province of Cuando-Cubango, UNITA said.

In recent operations in Kuanza-Sud Province, in west central Angola, the rebels said they had killed 31 government troops for losses of only five of their own men.

Three UNITA Members Executed in Ndalantando

PA191410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1329 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Luanda, 19 Aug (EFE) — Three members of the anti-government guerrilla group UNITA were executed in the Angolan city of Ndalantando.

The three executed individuals had been sentenced to death in December by the court martial of the Angolan 9th Military Region, which had found them guilty of plotting destabilizing actions against the Angolan revolution.

According to the ANGOP news agency, the accused admitted they had plotted against the policy of the MPLA (the sole party of Angola) and had planned to recruit 30 citizens to the ranks of UNITA.

The three prisoners worked at a coffee farm near Kazengo, in Cuanza-Norte Province, 200 km east of Luanda.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Criticizes Opposition Parties

MB180730 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the opposition parties could not field election candidates on nomination day, neither could they find candidates, nor could they get the 500 proposals required by law.

Speaking at Likweneng in the Mohale's Hoek District, where he addressed his first pitso [meeting of elders] since the BNP [Basotho National Party], were returned unopposed on Wednesday during the sitting of nomination courts, Dr Jonathan said the opposition must have learned that they have no respect of the people, who are the source of all power. He said the opposition deserves the punishment they got of being totally rejected by the nation.

The prime minister revealed that some of the opposition leaders could not have stood for elections because of theeir insolvency, which is one of the reasons for the disqualification of candidates under the law. He added that some political parties, such as the Marematlou Freedom Party, only exists in name with support from the people. He said the so-called leader of that party, Mr B.M. Khaketla, an old political opportunist, (?passed) just to satisfy his selfish interests. He added that Mr Khaketla won the political curse and disfavor of the people in Maseru some years ago when he was pelted with rotten eggs.

Dr Jonathan said that according to an article in *THE NATION* newspaper of 1 August this year, Mr Khaketla had said he and his party would stand for election, and another opportunist, Mr Seedi Mofeli of the UDP [United Democratic Party], had said he would field candidates in all the 60 constituencies in the same paper 4 days later.

The prime minister also noted that his former cabinet minister and now leader of the National Independence Party, NIP, Mr A.C. Manyeli, had in the same paper said he would field candidates in 40 constituences.

Another aspirant to political leadership, Poka Chaolane, of the Pretoria-founded BDA [Basotho Democratic Alliance], had also promised to field candidates in all the 60 constituences, according to *THE NATION* of 6 August. However, none of these so-called opposition political parties fielded any candidates, Dr Jonathan added.

The prime minister said that the unopposed return of BNP candidates in the 60 constituences was a record in the history of elections in a multiparty democratic system. This record, he said, means that there will be no need to go to the polls on the 17th and 18th of next month. Dr Jonathan said that instead of accepting that the truth of their defeat lies in their lack of support among the people, the so-called oppostion parties blame the chief electoral officer. He said the fact that the opposition could not even find candidates to field should not be blamed on the chief electoral officer.

Dr Jonathan said that the opposition parties do not even have a modicum of respectability, because they do not even have offices. The BDA, he said, was thrown out of its offices in Fairways in Maseru because it could not afford the rent, while the UDF and the NIP use the leader's wives and the businessmen respectively as couriers for their correspondence.

The prime minister said that the obligation now rests on those who have been elected to play their rightful role as servants of the people, and to return the confidence of the nation by sharing even their problem.

In conclusion, Dr Jonathan said that what was now left for the people is to be vigilent and united, as these are the best forms of defense against subversive elements and robbers and thieves. He urged the people to cooperate with the disciplined forces to flush out subversion and maintain the respectability of this nation.

Democratic Process Viewed

MB180756 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Perspective: Nominations and the Democratic Process"]

[Text] On Wednesday 14 August, nominations for candidates for elections were held as scheduled in the 60 constituences in the country. The opposition parties all failed to make an appearance. Their leaders denied their supporters the opportunity to participate in the electoral process. These leaders effectively removed a large part of body politic of the nation for the crucial part of the theater of the democratic process in this kingdom.

It is not sad that these leaders chose to miss the chances of nomination. Their obvious lack of vision about the future of this kingdom forfeited their opportunity to present themselves and their parties for nomination. Once more they have demonstrated their well-known intention to fill the void of ideas with the tactics of boycotts. Again they are convicted of muddling the voice of opinion that is contrary to that of the BNP. But it is again probably a fact that their failure to present nominees for election was nothing but a candid admission that they had nothing concrete to submit in opposition to the record of the king's government. For the BNP, the events of Wednesday were nothing short of the zenith of political and strategic greatness. The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Johathan does not need to bother about the feeble squeals of opposition leaders who have shown that they lack the caliber of leadership. From the summit of the political arguments that he has exhibited all along, he should concentrate on his program of the betterment of Lesotho in economic development, the quality of life, and social justice.

For those nationals who were robbed of the opportunity to participate in the nomination process, the message of this radio of 14 August is still relevant: The only qualification is quite simply that they should choose other leaders to replace politicians who have earned for themselves political bankruptcy, and who have reached the nadir of their political fortunes. Those who cherish democratic principles and practice them should proclaim a verdict of retirement for those who claim to lead the various BCP factions, the MFP [Marematlou Freedom Party], UDP, NIP, BDA, and the curious organizaion that calls itself the United Fatherland Party.

For all Basotho the message is this: Political life does not terminate with nomination to election, nor by the outcome of elections. The political process is a continuing one, and so is one's responsibility as a national to uphold checks on the victors, not only to safeguarde the national interests, but to advance the responsiveness of government to the legitimate ambitions and hopes of all the people of this land. The observation has repeatedly been made that the 1985 elections are crucial, and that taking account of the long period since the last elections accompanied by the exceptional conditions prevalent in southern Africa, poses equally exceptional challenges to all Basotho. These are times for abandoning rigid positions and for maximum flexibility. Even now it is not too late to appeal afresh to all Basotho of whatever political persuasion to return to the broader path of accommodation and dialogue and avoid the slippery and narrow byroads of frozen and old political postures. It would not be a belated recognition of the realities facing Lesotho to heed the wise words of Oedipus: Seest thou beside the wintry tourist course how the trees that yield to it save every twig, while the stiff-necked perish root and branch. It would almost certainly not be in the interest of Lesotho to witness some political expression, however intractable in its opposition to government or influence groups, perish root and branch and simply gravitate to the periphery of active political life because of inane and inapt perspectives. Every Mosotho must be assured of room for expression of political thought and attitude, and a say in formulation of draft policy before it becomes official direction affecting every facet of life in Lesotho. Those who were coerced into isolation from development toward the elections should now assure this kingdom that there is reason and confidence to believe that afterthought belies the first intent, and that they will return to the thought of normal concern about the future of Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR's Fernandes Discusses Foreign Troop Presence

MB170600 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time now guerrillas of the MNR, otherwise known as Renamo, claim to have been tightening the screw on the Frelimo government in Maputo, the Mozambique capital. Certainly in June a meeting in Harare of heads of state of Mozambique's neighbors agreed to increase military support for Samora Machel's government. There are Tanzanian and Zambian troops in Mozambique, and Zimbabwe troops have been guarding the vital transport link with the port of Beira. But the MNR claims that foreign troops are now going on the offensive and that a lot more have been moved into Mozambique. The MNR's secretary general, Evo Fernandes, is in London. Julian Marshall asked him how many foreign troops they claimed were active in Mozambique.

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] Today we have almost around 15,000 Zimbabwean forces in Mozambique. And we estimate that almost 7,000 Tanzanian forces are also deployed in Mozambique, and at least 3,000 Zambian soldiers who are deployed in Tete Province.

[Marshall] And have these troops gone on the offensive against the MNR?

[Fernandes] They are trying to start this offensive. This offensive has been very many times announced by Frelimo, because this is the period to launch offensive, we are in the dry season. Anyway, we are also launching our offensive at the same time, and we have been very successful to disrupt the logistical lines that supply for these international forces.

[Marshall] Is their presence in Mozambique, these foreign forces, going to make any difference to the war? I mean, surely, it is going to impede the MNR's activities.

[Fernandes] That's impossible, because Renamo is the Mozambican people and only by killing every Mozambican they could be successful in Mozambique. Sooner or later, they will be forced to leave the country, because we continue our activities, and as you know Renamo has not reduced the level of war in Mozambique till today, even with the presence of international forces in the country.

[Marshall] So if they (?are not going to) make any difference to the war, why do you object to them being there?

[Fernandes] Because first we think that this is a problem that should be solved among Mozambicans and not with foreign intervention. We think that when foreign forces are present in the country, they don't respect the people and this is what has been done till today. People have been killed by the Zimbabweans. Women have been raped and tortured. They are planting land mines on the small road where the villagers walk. Many people have been wounded because of this, and they die because of this. Of course, we object, and on the other side, if we think that the Tanzanians are controlling directly Cabo Delagado and Niassa Province; the Zambians are preparing to control Tete Province; and the Zimbabweans, the Manica and Sofala Provinces, and also in the southern provinces of Mozambique. We are facing the real division of the country, and Machel is giving to Zimbabwe, to Zambia, to Tanzania, the right to control and to (?achieve parts) of our country, and we must object.

[Marshall] Frelimo could of course argue that they are justified in calling for this foreign assistance because your own movement has had South African assistance.

[Fernandes] The problems is today, what happens today. The South African Government, and even the Maputo government, were forced to accept that since the Nkomati Accord we had not recieved any supply form the South Africans. Therefore today there is no reason for foreign intervention. This is the reason why Machel is announcing that we have Portuguese mercenaries in our forces. We challenge Mr Machel to show and to present these so-called white Portuguese mercenaries to the international press. And if Renamo doesn't have any foreigner in its forces, why the foreign forces are coming to Mozambique? We object to them (?there). Mozambique is for Mozambicans and not for the Zimbabweans or Tanzanians. This is the meaning of independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

Details of Botha's Meeting With Church Leaders

Botha Comments

MB191807 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1732 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight after a day of talks with various church leaders that he would be holding further talks with them.

A number of allegations of ill-treatment of people by members of the South African security forces had also been brought to his attention during the meetings today, and he had already given instructions for these to be investigated and for a report to be submitted "soon," he added.

"All the discussions were frank, opinions were exchanged and further talks will follow," Mr Botha said tonight.

"During one of the meetings, a few allegations of ill-treatment of people by members of the security forces were brought to my attention. I have already given instructions to the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and steps are already underway to... investigate the few allegations so that a report can be submitted to me soon," he said.

Churchmen Hold Press Conference

MB191350 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — The leaders of five major churches in South Africa today told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that unrest in the country would not end until steps had been taken to dismantle apartheid, begin negotiations with "accepted" black leaders and end the state of emergnecy.

Nine clerical leaders, under the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Rev Philip Russell, delivered a four-page memdorandum to Mr Botha when they met the president and members of the cabinet at the Union Building earlier today.

"We are committed to non-violence in our search for change in South Africa, and our convictions arise not out of any party political stance, nor out of any ideological commitment, but out of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ," the memorandum said.

"This is a point we were very careful to make," Rev Russell told a press conference after the meeting.

Rev Russell said the five-church delegation, which included the head of the Methodist Church, Rev Peter Storey, and Catholic archbishop of Durban, Rev Denis Hurley, represented the countrys multiracial churches.

A delegation from the Nederduitse Gerformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] and a groups of Afrikaans theologians were also scheduled to meet Mr Botha today.

"We desire to make a meaningful contribution to the way forward towards a just, peaceful and prosperous South Africa," the clerics said in the memorandum. The clerics said they told Mr Botha they believed the present crisis in South Africa was primarily the consequence of the governments apartheid policy.

They said further that the new constitution was "a precipitating factor dividing some of the black community and throwing the majority into a rage born of despair." They added that police and defence force action in the townships had "exacerbated" the situation.

Commenting on the extensive powers granted to the security forces under the emergency, the clerics said in the memorandum:

"We believe that these powers are being widely abused. Even clergy who have been crucial in keeping some semblance of peace have been arrested and ill-treated."

Rev Stanley Mogoba, of the Methodist Church, said Mr Botha had promised to appoint a magistrate to hear allegations into police and defence force actions.

"He seemed shocked at the details we brought him," Rev Mogoba said. "When we said that the police seemed to be taking advantage of their power, he (Mr Botha) said the indemnity (in the emergency regulations) was not a licence for them to act as they wanted."

The delegation, which also included Rev Edmund du Plessis of the Congregational Church, Catholic Bishop Peter Buthelezi and Rev Alan Maker, moderator of the Presbyterian Church, said they regretted the absence of certain church leaders in their ranks.

Rev Russell referred specifically to Rev Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, who refused to accompany the delegation. "Bishop Tutus decision was not taken lightly," Rev Russell said. "He agonised over it in prayer."

The delegation, which noted that their "credibility will be questioned from some quarters" for coming to see Mr Botha, said the government would have to introduce at least four "dramatic" measures to bring an end to unrest in South Africa.

These measures, they said, were the announcement of an intention to dismantle apartheid, the start of a national convention to search for a constitutional settlement, negotiation with all the recognised political leaders, and the lifting of the state of emergency. "We are utterly convinced that unless people see a significant substantial move from apartheid to sharing, there will be no end to the unrest," the memorandum said.

Referring to Mr Bothas spech to the Natal National Party Congress last week, in which major announcements were anticipated, the memorandum continued: "Because the hopes were raised so high and because so little specific change was indicated, we fear a further escalation rather than a diminution of violence."

The delegation said black education was a high priority, and called for the full implementation of the recommendations of the De Lange commission as well as "a total repreieve for all communities threatened with removal."

Political leaders in detention should be released and others in exile be invited to return, they said, adding that they had recommended the unconditional release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela. "And if he commits violence again, then re-arrest him," Mr Maker said.

The clerics said in their memorandum that unless their recommendations were met, Mr Bothas offer to negotiate "would fall on barren ground."

They said they believed each of the suggestions could be justified in the interest of all people in South Africa, and added: "We are aware that such steps may well involve a measure of political risk, but we are equally convinced that such risk would be far outweighed by the measure of goodwill and suport that you would find flowing from quarters who have been implacably opposed to your policies in the past."

Mr Storey said the church delegation had tried to put across to Mr Botha another perception of the South African situation and the changes they thought were needed.

"As a group of churchmen, we would have to accept anything that moves us away from apartheid," he said. "But there are other perceptions of the change that is needed in our land. It is important for us to try and impress on Mr Botha the need for dramatic action which would encapsulate the commitment to change which he seems to have."

Bishop Hurley said Mr Botha did not address any of the issues raised by the clerics, but, he added, "we hope that on reflection he will have received our message."

Asked about Mr Bothas earlier meeting with Mr Jerry Falwell, an American Baptist and campaigner for the Moral Majority movement, who declared his support for the governments programme of reform, Mr Storey said:

"I dont think Mr Falwell has done a service to the people of South Africa. His perception is totally inaccurate and he doesnt know what is happening in the lives and experience of the people."

Bishop Russell said any further meetings with Mr Botha would be determined by the future actions of the government and by the congregations of the various churches represented by the clerics.

Talks Termed 'Brutal, Frank'

MB191800 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] High-level talks between the state and four groups of churchmen were held in Pretoria today on a wide variety of subjects, including the unrest situation and President Botha's speech in Durban last week. The talks, lasting for well over an hour, were held with a high-level delegation from the South African Council of Churches [SACC]. Bishop Desmond Tutu did not attend the talks. After seeing Mr Botha, the SACC delegation told newsmen that they were positive about the talks.

[Begin recording] [Archbishop Philip Russell] I would say that more talks will follow. I would hope that they will open the door, but as we said during this meeting, this can only happen if from the state's point of view a demonstration can be given it which is worthwhile.

[Rev Stanley Mogoba] We were sowing a seed in very many ways.

You dont expect a fruit when you are sowing a seed. But let me say that we have sowed a seed. We have sown a seed. We are awaiting change, we are awaiting the response to what we said. We have got the impression that the state president and the senior cabinet members who were with him were listening. But whether out of the listening comes something, we do not know. But the discussions were very brutal and frank. But at the same time there was a... [changesthought] we could feel that both of us, on both sides, we were feeling for a new South Africa. We were feeling for change. We were trying to find out what could be done in order to bring change in our land. [End recording]

Churchmen Believe Talks 'Failed'

MB200710 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] South African church leaders believe their talks with President Botha have failed. The group representing Anglicans, Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, met with P.W. Botha yesterday to discuss the grievances of South Africa's black majority. The called on the president to announce a declaration to dismantle apartheid and to urgently speed up reform. However, Methodist leader Peter Storey has said they hoped President Botha had heard the fundamental message, though they strongly doubted it. The delegation also requested the formation of a national convention of all groups to search for a constitutional formula.

Storey on Church's Mediating Role

MB200750 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Church leaders feel they can play a vital role in bringing about negotiations between black and white South Africans. Methodist leader Peter Storey says the church is already playing a crucial role in trying to minimize the violence in black townships across the country. Reverend Storey adds, the church is particularly well placed to act as mediator in future.

[Begin Storey recording] We, as church leaders, do not have illusions about the influence we have. We have no big battalions, but perhaps the one thing we have to offer as the church is that we don't have any political agenda. We are not in any way interested in any kind of power and that therefore may be the time will come when we can be on this basis in mediating negotiations that need to happen between people who are involved in the political process. [End recording]

Reverend Storey also hammered American television evangelist, Jerry Falwell, for praising the Botha government. He said Mr Falwell's visit failed to serve the cause of justice in South Africa, adding that the American does not have the slightest notion of what is happening in the hearts and minds of the people in South Africa.

Dutch Reform Leader Satisfied

MB200547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the plenary executive of Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church], Dominee Kobus Portgieter, says the state president has assured his delegation that the partialstate of emergency will not continue longer than is necessary. Dominee Potgieter expressed satisfaction with the talks the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk delegation had held with the state president in Pretoria, and he said it was clear that the government was in full control of the emergency situation and the accompanying measures.

It was also clear that the basic reason for the unrest was being investigated. Dominee Potgieter said his delegation had asked the state president that where emergency measures were being applied, they should comply with Christian standards. He said he had again been assured of the government's determination to fight communism and to maintain the freedom of worship.

Continuing Reaction to Botha's Durban Speech

Botha Expected To Clarify Remarks

MB191730 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Aug 85 p 1

[By political correspondent David Braun]

[Excerpt] Confusion as to whether independent homelands may "hand back" their independence or not is expected to be clarified by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, when he opens a National Party Youth Congress in Pretoria on Friday.

Senior Cabinet Ministers attempting to flesh out Mr Bothas speech of last Thursday appear to be at odds on this matter.

Indpendent homelands remain an important element of government policy, it has emerged from a television interview with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Senior RSA Officials 'Unhappy'

MB191410 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
19 Aug 85 p 1

[By political correspondent Paul Bell]

[Text] As dismayed reaction to President P.W. Botha's speech on Thursday continued to pour in at the weekend, there were indications that some senior government officials were also unhappy at what they regard as a disastrous failure to clarify the direction of reform.

This lends credence to growing specuation that Botha's courage failed him in the case of opposition by a substanial bloc in the Cabinet.

Despite denials by Pik Botha and other government spokesmen, it is clear that the Foreign Minister raised expectations to their peak three days before the President spoke in Durban.

Government back-tracking began early last week after a week-end of manoeuvring in Cabinet. This was prompted by the upbeat tone of foreign reaction to Pik Botha's briefings to foreign governments in Vienna and foreign newsmen in South Africa.

Government wished not merely to cool specualtion but to indicate that a serious departure would be made by the President from the position Pik Botha had outlined.

Some sources close to Cabinet were sombre. They expressed sentiments similar to the disappointment voiced by the business community, black leaders, and foreign governments — that Botha had missed a golden opportunity. They believe that he need only have shown that he was delaying key announcements. Instead, he had nailed his colours to the mast, outlining — in what he described as his manifesto — only an unwillingness to move forward on key reform issues.

Heunis Interview on Speech, Reform

MB190815 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Interview with Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis by Pat Rogers in "News Review" program introduced by Douglas McClure on 18 August — place not given]

[Text] Good evening. The high-profile speech read by the state president on Thursday at the opening session of the National Party congress in Durban was publicized extensively in the world media. International and local reaction has been mixed, but the announced reforms are seen in some quarters to have fallen far short of expectations. This was evident in the dramatic drop of the rand in the foreign exchange markets on Friday. In what he termed his manifesto, President Botha stated that South Africa was crossing the Rubicon. Just how far reaching are the implications of this statement and what are the specifics relating to the reform process? Tonight, Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, talks to Pat Rogers:

[Begin recording] [Rogers] Mr Heunis, the president spoke of crossing the Rubicon, but many of his critics seem to think that in fact he missed the boat. Now, what of major significance, as you see it, emerged from his speech which he had not already touched on before in January and June of this year, for instance?

[Heunis] Well, let me first preface my remarks with another observation, and I think that in judging the speech of the president one should refer to the criteria that people apply when they judge the importance of his announcements on that day. Quite obviously a lot of expectations had been raised that had no relation whatsoever to what he had said or was going to say for that matter. I believe that the president made certain very important statements as to the future progress in the field of reformation and reform.

[Rogers] Now, what were the major statements that were new?

[Heunis] Well, let me say this: Many people had in fact demanded or requested a statement of intent from the president and from the government in relation to the future of that process of reform. Among other things, the issue that had in fact been raised was the question of the citizenship of the black communities. Another point that was raised was the question of the participation of the black communities in the decisionmaking affecting their lives and also the lives of other people. And finally an outstanding issue that had been suggested was the question of South Africa divided or undivided. And I believe that the president addressed himself to these three issues. Firstly, he had confirmed that no community will be forced to take independence and people that are in fact not citizens of independent countries are South African citizens. In other words, that citizenship is not forfeited but retained.

[Rogers] Now, are you touching here on South Africa divided or individed, as you put it?

[Heunis] Yes. I am referring to that issue. I would like to explian that a bit further in a moment. But secondly the whole question further was as to the future participation of black communities in this decisionmaking, and there again the president gave a clear, a specific direction that these communities are also entitled to participate in the decisionmaking.

[Rogers] Mr Heunis, could we touch on what was said about citizenship? Now, do you understand that to mean that all blacks in the broader boundaries of South Africa shall be entitled to full citizenship?

[Heunis] No, I am not quite sure of what you have in mind when you are talking about broader boundaries. I am talking about people that live within the boundaries of South Africa.

[Rogers] Well, what is the position of those in the independent states, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states?

[Heunis] As regards the citizens of these states, the president had indicated before, and he has repeated that indication, that the question of the restoration of citizenship to those citizens living within the borders of Africa is a matter that is being negotiated and discussed with the leader of the independent states.

[Rogers] Now, can one read into that, perhaps, that the leaders of the independent states might be given the option at some future date as to whether to remain independent in fact or not?

[Heunis] No, I don't think it is for South Africa to decide as to whether they want to be independent or not. That is a decision that has been taken by those countries and they are in this case the masters of decision in this regard.

[Rogers] Now, if they say they do not wish to retainindependence, but wish to become again a part of South Africa, are the indications that that would be sympathetically considered?

[Heunis] No, there are no indications in this specific regard. As a matter of policy, the South African Government still believes that becoming independent or the granting of independence is part of the solution in relation to the political development of the black communities. With this qualification, South Africa is not forcing any community into independence.

[Rogers] Mr Heunis, when you talk of bringing blacks into the decisionmaking process, are you talking about powersharing?

[Heunis] Well, I am talking about the concept that blacks, like other communities, are entitled to take coresponsibility for the decisionmaking that affects their lives, in other words, self-determination, and also with respect to those matters that are common to all.

[Rogers] Now, does that not go as far as the powersharing which Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has asked for as a basis for any negotiations?

[Heunis] I think we must avoid the semantics. We must talk in terms of concepts, and I believe that this statement by the president should satisfy Chief Minister Buthelezi in this regard.

[Rogers] And as you see it then, blacks would be brought into this decisionmaking role not only for their own affairs, but also for general affairs as well.

[Heunis] That would affect them as well, yes.

[Rogers] What then is negotiable and what is not negotiable from the government's point of view should the government and the cabinet committee and black leaders eventually sit down around that conference table?

[Heunis] Well, I would like to suggest that we must rather not concentrate on those things that we try to exclude. I believe that one should negotiate on the basis of open negotiations. The government has repeatedly stated its own position in this regard, and this position is very clear, and I would like to restate the position. And that is we do not believe that the solution to the political issues of this country can be resolved in a system which is modeled on Western Europe or North America's institutions. We do not believe that we can maintain stability in South Africa on a basis of the system of one man, one vote on a constituency basis within a unitary or single state concept. We believe that the constitutional dispensation of this country must reflect the plurality of this society and therefore the options must be within these basic approaches.

[Rogers] So, the government is ruling out one man, one vote as unnegotiable, and I think the president also ruled out a fourth chamber for blacks as unnegotiable.

[Heunis] Yes, but you will understand that it is not only the government that takes this approach. Most political parties in South Africa, in black communities, accept that sort of system is not applicable or cannot find application with success in the South African society. If one could refer, among other things, also to the Buthelezi report, it finds a compromise in terms of the proposals contained in that report and it clearly indicated also in the recommendations that it should in fact, even their proposals recognize the plurality [as heard], that there must be provisions made for the existence of groups, and that it must be reflected in the constitutional institution or structure and that there must be protection for minority rights.

[Rogers] I think that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has said that he is prepared to give up his number one choice, i.e. that remains one man, one vote and to recognize the realities and come to some other kind of compromise, but tell me, does one read into what you have just had to say that you in turn would be prepared to look more favorably now at the Natal-KwaZulu option?

[Heunis] No, it is not a question as to whether I am prepared to look at the...[changes thought] look more favorably at the Natal-KwaZulu option. I believe that there are no specific proposals before us acceptable to all the communities about a Natal option, and therefore I have suggested that before the government can consider any Natal option we would like to know what that option is.

[Rogers] Well, in essence are we looking .... [changes thought] are our choices narrowed down to a federal or confederal system?

[Heunis] Well, there again you see the president warned, and I would like to repeat that warning, we get bogged down in terms of terminology. I would rather suggest that we talk in terms of concepts. Now, what is happening at the moment in Natal as I understand it is that the executive of the Province of Natal and members of the cabinet of KwaZulu government are in fact looking at cooperation in the administrative, in the executive, and the economic fields. They have not defined structures for such cooperation. I believe that they have a working group working on the concept of cooperation. I think we should wait and see what the results are of these investigations also bearing in mind that it is not only the executive of a province and the cabinet of KwaZulu that is involved, there are also other communities in Natal that have to be consulted.

[Rogers] Mr Heunis, I think it would be an excellent idea if we, as you suggest, get away from terminology and semantics and look at exactly what we are in fact talking about, for instance, citizenship. When we talk of citizenship for black South Africans, are we talking about the same kind of the citizenship that applies to white South Africans?

[Heunis] Well, there is only one kind of citizenship in any country, also South Africa, but that does not imply that the rights of all the citizens of a particular country can in fact be accommodated in exactly the same way.

[Rogers] So, that would not necessarily confer the same political rights on blacks as whites enjoy?

[Heunis] No. Let us rather put it the other way, that it might be possible to confer the same rights, but the structures and the basis might be different, and that is what we have in fact to negotiate. You see, what I take exception to that is on the one hand, the government is being (?accused) of being prescriptive and deciding for other communities, and once the government says I am not prepared to lay down a blueprint of what the final answers are going to be, it is being accused of vagueness. But both can't be true.

[Rogers] Well, again I think it is said that it is not going to prescribe, the government wants to meet with black leaders, but what if it is found that black leaders in fact are the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front, Azanian People's Organization, Bishop Tutu, Boesak, Nthato Motlana? Are those leaders that the government would be prepared to negotiate with?

[Heunis] Again the government's position is perfectly clear on this matter. The government does not speak (?necessarily with one) or two organizations. The government has extended an invitation to all people that have in fact renounced violence, directly and indirectly, as a method to ensure changes in this country to negotiate with the government. And this doesn't exclude anybody provided this precondition is met.

[Rogers] Now, Mr Heunis, I think that the situation in which South Africa finds itself today arises out of the policy of apartheid. It appears to be the stand of most of the rest of the world that they will not be satisfied until South Africa moves away from apartheid. That appears to be also the stand of a large section of people in South Africa. Now, if we can move away from semantics again, as you suggest, and I think that we know as South Africans broadly what we mean by apartheid, could I ask you fairly bluntly, is in fact the government prepared to move away, to give up, apartheid?

[Heunis] Well, again the government's position is perfectly clear. The government accepts the reality of the population structure of South Africa. It accepts the plurality of that society. It accepts that the individual right to political participation must be within the group context. That does not imply discrimination which I interpret to be a system in terms of which one group is benefited at the expense of another. But we do not believe that the concept of differentiation between the various groups means inferiority or superiority for the one or the other. We believe that it is a basis to find the solutions to the vexed question of democratic systems within a divided and (?difficult) society like ours. We must bear in mind that we have in fact two worlds in one country, and when we apply the criteria of success it is obviously wrong to apply the criteria of the First World to the whole of South Africa while the major part of this country is in fact Third World. And if we judge that part of the world by Third World standards then I believe that we exceed very favorably the standards of that world.

[Rogers] I think it does not altogether answer the question. I think that the blacks and the critics would level at the government, I think as the blacks put it, we do not want our chains to be made more comfortable, we want them removed altogether. And if we look for instance at the fundamental plan in the apartheid platform like the Group Areas Act, is that something that the government would be preapred to remove? Now, I think you have said just the other day that the answer is no.

[Heunis] Well, I have stated that in its concept the Group Areas Act is not unfair or unjust. We have people argue that the application had been unjust in certain circumstances. That is a matter that one would have to consider. But we must also accept and understand that the Groups Areas Act also applies to the white communities and that in essence it is intended to see whether it can arrange a more equitable system for all the groups in South Africa.

[Rogers] I think I read into what you are saying that the government is not prepared to move in the direction in which its critics would like to see it move. Its ideas of reform would be pointed in a different direction.

[Heunis] No, but there again you must understand that there are various political philosophies or policies applicable in South Africa. I know of no political party that does not accept that there must be protection for minorities in South Africa. That presupposes certain things. It presupposes that the minorities must be defined, and those minorities are not only white minorities, [but] also Colored, Indian, and black minorities. Secondly it also means that the majority, against whom the minorities must be protected, must be defined. In other words the concept of differentiation between the groups of Africa [as heard] is essentially an ingredient of the policy of not only the government party, of many other parties. We can argue as to how that definition should take place. Many people argue it should be a voluntary association. Other people argue it should be statutory defined, but the basic principle remains the same. There are minorities to be protected and therefore they must be protected within the institutions. Finally the government in this regard has persistently indicated that it would not abdicate certain values, standards, and norms.

[Rogers] But Mr Heunis, is there not a difference between protection of the minorites on the one hand, and government by a minority on the other hand?

[Heunis] Well, there again the government does not believe in domination of one group over another, and therefore the whole object of constitutional reofrm is to move away from the concept of domination of one group over other groups, but nobody that is seriously thinking about changes in this country would be prepared to exchange one position which is unacceptable for one that is worse.

[Rogers] There was a great deal of enthusiasm in the air when the president first ennunciated some new directions for South Africa, and I think most reasonable people would agree that quite a lot has been done in that direction if one looks at the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts and so on, for instance. But we now seem to be in some kind of an hiatus, and it is difficult to see a way forward until that negotiating between the government and the black leaders takes place. Now how are we going to get that thing moving?

[Heunis] Well, the point is that we say immediately I do not agree with the statement that we are in a state of hiatus at the moment. The process of negotiation with leaders is a continuous process, and it is going on all the time. You will have to understand, however, that the leaders in political parties cannot negotiate in the open and in the public. These negotiations must be confidential until such time as people have in fact arrived at certain consensus answers when they are to be announced.

[Rogers] When we talk about leaders, however, we are not talking necessarily only of elected leaders.

[Heunis] No, of course not.

[Rogers] No. And then this negotiating process, as you say, may not happen on a particular day and at a particular place. It is an ongoing process which in fact has already started now.

[Heunis] Well, it has started long ago, but it has in fact gained more momentum just recently. Many of the announcements of the president in his opening speech on the 25th of January were in fact results of negotiations with the leaders of national states, of urban leaders, and of leaders in commerce and industry.

[Rogers] You see when one sees, I think, a generally accepted moderate leader like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi saying publicly that he cannot attend any negotiations at this stage without some kind of statement of intent, one wonders if it is not possible to meet with him behind the scenes, and one way or another rule out that objection, because if he does not meet with us, if we don't meet with the people of his sort at this stage, is this not going to represent really a chance lost?

[Heunis] All I contend, and I have not discussed that with the chief minister at all, is that the speech of the prime minister [as heard] on Thursday night, in fact accommodates the issues which he wanted to be accommodated.

[Rogers] Mr Heunis, just to move forward a little bit now and look at the present state of emergency, is there any chance of that being lifted in the near future?

[Heunis] Can I just make a general observation in this regard. We seem to misunderstand the situation. The unrest in the urban areas is not between white and black. It is between black and black. It is between the people that resist reform, which is evolutionary, and those that are prepared to work toward a democratic constitutional ideal on the basis of negotiation And unless we understand what is happening, one will not understand the measures that have been taken in this regard. The second observation I would like to make in this regard, and I have persistantly warned many years ago that whenever a country is in a state of reform, of transformation, then times become difficult, volatile, and dangerous because of the one hand you have people that resist the change, on the other hand you have rising expectations that cannot be met and which is beyond the means of a country to meet, and therefore a period of instability follows of necessity.

[Rogers] So, does that mean in short that there is no plan to lift the state of emergency at this time?

[Heunis] No, it does not mean that at all. The president had indicated when he announced the question of the declaration of a state of emergency in certain districts only that it would be lifted when normality has been restored and that answer still applies. But if one judges the media, of many media in this regard and discussions, one would really think that the whole country is in a state of emergency, which is obviously not true.

[Rogers] Mr Heunis, thank you very much. [End recording]

'Consensus' on Reform Viewed

MB200724 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Getting Away From Semantics"]

[Text] It was time to go beyond semantic differences in the political debate. That is the sensible advice at the weekend of Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning. He was replying to a question about the government's view on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for powersharing. He believed that there was enough common ground in their standpoints for negotiation to go ahead, Mr Heunis said in an SABC interview.

Indeed, questions of semantics constitute a quite unnecessary hindrance to attempts to get negotiations under way among political leaders in South Africa. Since the state president's Durban speech, there can be no doubt about the strong consensus that already exists among the democratically minded on the fundamentals of constitutional reform. There is agreement on these points of departure: that members of all communities within the Republic of South Africa are citizens of the country, that they therefore have a right to political participation, and that the right extends to joint decisionmaking at all government levels.

There is no reason why with this having been agreed upon, any democratic leader should still stand aloof from the negotiating process through which it would find expression in a definite constitutional program. Certainly, there are wide-ranging differences in ideas about the structures in which the political aspirations of all must be accommodated. But those are differences mainly about means rather than goals or principles, and they are precisely the questions that must be resolved through negotiation if the final constitutional package is to ensure the stable development of this country.

It is an unfortunate fact that the differences tend to be magnified in the minds of people by words and their associations. Chief Buthelezi speaks of a dispensation of powersharing involving all the people. Government leaders speak of joint participation and responsibility in decisionmaking for all groups. No doubt, there are substantial areas of disagreement contained in those phrases, powersharing and joint decisionmaking. One suggests a strong emphasis on an individualist constitutional approach, government by the majority gained in a head count, while the other is concerned with building community self-determination into the constitutional system. The difficulties of overcoming the differences should not minimized, but they are differences of practical appraoch and emphasis rather than of principle.

Both sides have made it clear, one as a condition the other as a simple reality, that one man, one vote in a unitary state is not practical politics in South Afirca. And clearly both sides endorse the major premise that all South African citizens have a right to meaningful participation in the politics of their country. It is not only unnecessary but self-defeating to get stuck on the semantics of demand and counterdemand. The only beneficiaries are those who oppose any democratic progress in the country because of the threat it poses to their own totalitarian roles.

Further Press Reaction

MB190840 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency as well as editorials and comment on President Botha's speech in Durban:

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 16 August carries an unattributed analysis of the Natal riots which notes that a peaceful protest by students and pupils over the killing of lawyer Victoria Mxenge "was hijacked by hooligans and looters." The incident which really "tipped the scales to fullscale violence was the storming of the Umlazi Cinema, where more than 5,000 people were attending a memorial service for Mrs Mxenge, by about 300 men wielding sticks and spears and believed to be Inkatha supporters." "The impi [Zulu warriors], which arrived at the cinema in two buses and a kombi [van], came from Lindelani, a part of Inanda which is notorious for kangaroo courts and its brand of rough justice. The motive for the attack is still not known." The article says that Inkatha's role in all this is hard to explain. "There has been no word from the movement's leadership on the debacle at the Umlazi Cinema, and on Saturday a mob dressed in Inkatha uniform was dancing outside Mrs Mxenge's house saying they would burn down the house and kill her orphaned children." Inkatha is now presenting itself as a "peacekeepr and agent of reconciliation, especially with the Indians, " the article says, but it seemed that someone was "out to discredit the Natal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front in order to give Inkatha a free hand to operate in the township."

Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 16 August notes that the UDF was the big loser in last weeks Durban violence and that "its chief political rival, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organization, has scored a major propaganda coup by appearing in media as the saviour of the townships." "The UDF leadership claims that hooligans took over the peaceful and legitimate protest of the students. But while Inkatha, with its stick-wielding impis, was able to deal with hooligans, the UDF did not — or could not." The article says that the lack of depth of African leadership, a major flaw in the local UDF, has become clear. It mentions that besides keeping peace in the streets, "the Inkatha people seem to be intent on breaking up the UDF as well," but adds that "it is not yet clear how successful Inkatha has been in its efforts to use the unrest to discredit the local UDF."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 18 August carries numerous commentaries on P.W. Botha's speech at the Natal congress of the National Party [NP], beginning with one on the front page which notes "President Botha's manifesto deserves a second look" and lists several positive points: "Mr P.W. Botha has accepted that any future constitutional dispensation has to be negotiated by all interested parties. A small shuffle on the world stage, it is a leap for a dyed-in-the-wool Nationalist. He said structures should exist to allow all to participate, and intimated that all included black citizens. He sounded — and then muffled — the death knell of the homelands policy. He accepted the implications of permanent rights for urban blacks," and "condemned influx control as outdated and too costly," which will allow his men on the President's Council to suggest that influx control be scrapped. In spite of this, the editorial says, Botha still "appears to be floundering in mid-stream" and unless he uses the remainder of the NP congress season to develop a concliatory tone and provide more specific and emphatic indications about proposed reforms, even the most patient moderates will accept that "he has no intention of putting apartheid irrevocably behind him."

In an inside column in the same issue, John MacLennan of *THE STAR* political staff says the big question about Botha's speech is "what did the man actually say?" He adds: "Commentators and leaders were again in danger of making up their minds on the President's message without considering it properly. Their view is coloured, said one observer, by their demand for instant solutions. And in South Africa there just is no little red pill labelled Zappo which can be swallowed as a cure-all." MacLennan says notes that the main points of President Botha's "milestone speech" to parliament this year were clearly reaffirmed, but that this has not satisfied "pundits searching for here-and-now answers to our problems." "It seems the delicate reform process is still rolling and he [President Botha] is not prepared to divulge progress for fear of scuppering it."

In another article in the same issue, David Breier writes: "The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, showed his annoyance at President Botha's damp-squib speech in Durban this week by deliberately failing to attend, according to informed sources in Pretoria," and he "shrewdly praised the speech immediately after it had been made to scotch speculation that he had resigned from the Cabinet because of it." The rumors nonetheless persist, Breier says, along with talk of dissension in the Cabinet. Right-wing cabinet members are believed to have opposed more significant concessions, he says, and "there have even been suggestions that some ministers might have threatened to resign. The names of Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, and Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, have been mentioned."

In another article in the same issue, Deon Delport says "business leaders who normally support President Botha were shattered by his speech this week and are resigned to facing economic sanctions from South Africa's business partners." "Provisional support from the private sector for the State President's declaration of a state of emergency could fall away if the unrest and economic situation in the country worsened after his speech, business leaders warned privately." Delport quotes several businessmen as expressing regret that Botha had not made a more definite statement on constitutional provisions for blacks or declared more specific reforms.

David Breier, in another article in this issue, says "proposals for a single kwaZulu-Natal government may have been boosted by Inkatha's powerful role during the past fortnight in restoring order to the Durban area." The government will have to take Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his role in negotiating black political rights more seriously now, Breier says. "Political sources say the Government will now be more anxious than ever to ensure that Inkatha's strength is never directed againt it, especially as it is indebted to Inkatha for helping to curb a situation which could have escalated into uncontrollable violence." He quotes Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, as saying: "There was never any doubt in our minds that Inkatha is a powerful organisation capable of exerting influence in the whole situation." Dhlomo also said that although "Inkatha's only motive during the riots was to restore peace, he would regard it as a very useful side-effect if the organization's political proposals received more sympathetic consideration."

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 18 August also devotes extensive space to comments on President Botha's speech, and features a front-page editorial signed "The Editor" which characterizes the address as a "comprehensively botched opportunity." Botha probably meant well, the editorial says, "the trouble is he did not say enough, and what he said he said badly." According to the editorial, much of what was said in the speech was important, but "the President invested his address with a needless bellicosity and a defensiveness that left South Africa's few Western friends hard-pressed to mine it for nuggets of promise to justify their continued understanding of our dilemmas. We are fortunate that there are knowledgeable people in London and Washington." The editorial goes on: "The commitments to all-race negotiation, to shared power, to the extension of citizenship, to regional options and a good deal more are undeniably important — and praiseworthy — steps down the road to change. However, if we are to rescue anything from the fumbled opportunities of this week, we shall have to get used ot the idea that true, structural reform cannot be achieved by stealth. And our rulers will have to go much, much farther if they are to reassure a reasonable majority among blacks that the townships have not been given over to the rule of stonethrowers and pyromaniacs who smell revolution."

In the "Another View" column, Ken Owen writes: "President Botha's appalling speech on Thursday night told us more about ourselves than about him. We live in cloud cuckoo land. Ever since the whites sought to achieve painless change by voting for a new, unfinished, incomprehensible constitution, we have steadfastly ignored the single most important truth about South Africa: This is a land so deeply divided that nobody can see across the gulf." The blacks, Owen says, are talking of ruling South Africa, of Nelson Mandela as state president, of the utopian idea of socialist state — things that "cannot be achieved without war." The Afrikaners are talking of an independent Afrikaner republic in which other communities will be "accommodated," which "cannot be achieved without oppression." If a middle ground does not exist, Owen says, then it must be created through statemanship. Owen says the hard left expected "nothing of Mr Botha's speech on Tursday, rejecting in advance all possible ameliorative actions that might challenge its own mythology: That South Africa is at civil war, that the troops are in the suburbs, that apartheid is under siege by a freedom-loving army that is destined to triumph." The revolution is not at hand, Owen says, and the power of the state has not even been unsheathed, much less tested. "But peace is no nearer thean revolution," for Botha has not offered the kind of political breakthrough that can quell the turbulence in the townships without repression. "He has offered enough enough to risk his by-elections, not enough to create a new political process." Unless Botha searches unceasingly for ways to establish a process of negotiation acorss the gulf, then "the emigration of decent people, of doctors and artists and scientists and managers, will become a rout," Owen says, and then chances of establishing a middle ground will be gone forever.

In the same issue, the *SUNDAY TIMES* publishes a column by Percy Qoboza, associate editor of *CITY PRESS*, in which he says the main message of Botha's speech was for everone to go jump in the lake. "Is that really what South Africa wants? Are we made to understand that, rather than looking for alternative policies that can address the demands of change, this government has decided that it is going to shoot its way out of trouble? Are we to accept that there is no alternative to violence?" Qoboza admits that Botha made some "noises" about an alternative system to influx control, but "what worries me is that he did not mention the immorality of those laws. Only the costs." "The biggest and most hurtful aspect of Mr Botha's speech was his blatant refusal to release Mr Nelson Mandela," Qoboza says, and "when I listned to Mr Botha on television, like millions of South Africans, I was overcome by a sense of hopelessness..."

Lawrence Schlemmer, president of the Institute of Race Relations, in a column on the same page notes that a recent poll showed that the image of the government among Afrikaners has fallen, rather than improved, in the past few months and while that the state of the economy is a prominent reason, equally important, "is a fear that the Government is vacillating, uncertain, vulnerable to pressure and unable to quell the current unrest." This is a knowledge President Botha lives with, Schlemmer says, and when he said "don't push us too far" Thursday night, the words "were not merely intended for effect. The garrison state option is one very important reality that his critics have to bear in mind. Thankfully he has not altered course, however. He did not say anything that was new, but he reaffirmed that common citizenship would be installed, that negotiations about black participation at central level would continue" and that the reform process is still under way. Schelemmer points out what he considered to be three major problems in Boths speech: "His peremptory and categorical refusal to issue a statement of intent"; his "heavy implication that Nelson Mandela is a communist," which he says could have given communism its biggest public relations victory in years; and the vagueness of his statement that "the indepenent states would would be a material part of a constitutional solution for blacks in South Africa."

In an inside editorial in the same issue, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says "one of the more bizarre explanations" for President Botha's speech is that he was trying to reassure the hard right-wing conservatives. "If indeed, the President turned his back on the world — and more important, the millions of South Africans hungry for bold direction — to reassure a minority within his own constituency, then he was guilty not only of a lack of leadership," but also a gross miscalculation. "The vast majority of white South Africans has never been more ready for dramatic change," the editorial states, "due in no small part to President Botha himself, who encouraged them to think the unthinkable." Failure to give the world hope of fundamental change will tighten the economic screws on South Africa even further, it says, and could prompt a "drift towards a populist Conservative Party which preys not only on racial, but economic, fears. If indeed President Botha softened his message to calm the small and shabby tiger of rightwing opposition, he not only soothed it, but fed it," it concludes.

In an article in the business section, the *SUNDAY TIMES* noted "the rand plunged to new depths on Friday because of disappointment at the State President's speech — spelling further delay in economic recovery." Writer David Carte says foreigners were more disappointed in President Botha's speech than South Africans, and says "the biggest let-down was the lack of detail on reform and President Botha's unpreparedness to talk to blacks regarded as credible by foreigners." But, he says, RSA business leaders "took heart from several points: President Botha's determination not to make concessions at the behest of radical or foreigners. His commitment to negotiate reform with blacks. The option of a common citizenship for all South Africans. Implied permanent residence rights for urban blacks, together with a commitment to spend R1 billion on housing and improving black townships. The statement that influx control was outdated and would be ameliorated. Increased aid to small business, removal of red tape and other obstacles to black business and a general endorsement of private enterprise." Carte says various business people had "regretted that President Botha was not more specific in pointing the nation more positively in the direction of reform and national reconstruction," but felt if the spending began in the townships soon through a crash housing and township improvement program, it could create work and enhacne living standards significantly.

An article by Allan Soule in the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes that black and white community leaders of Port Alfred, a tiny coastal village in the eastern Cape, have been "talking their way to peace and a new future" and that a boycott in the town lasted less than a week before it was brought to an end around the bargaining table. One reason for their success has been the formation of the Port Alfred Employers Federation, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, to bridge the deepening racialism of the town. Talks that began with the boycott are continuing and Charles de Bruin, a leading negotiator in the talks says "that after six weeks of collective bargaining the political fog is beginning to clear." The key to Port Alfred's success, De Bruin says, was that "we sought out the truel lcoal leaders and invited them to talk. We were astounded by their willingness to co-operate. We firmly believe that through harnessing our joint resources we have made the first tentative steps towards reform, albeit on a local level." Mr Gugile Nkwinti, a leading membr of the black negotiating team, agrees that the talks have been fruitful and says: "There is still a long way to go, but at least a start has been made." Persons on both sides hope the talks will give birth to goodwill and understanding and maybe serve as an example for the whole country.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 August carries an editorial which says many commentators have lost sight of the white blacklash that is building up. The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, says the editorial, has been talking about the slumbering tiger of resistance that is being awakened by the government's integrationist policies. The editorial goes on to say:"Whites can no longer rule on their own, they can no longer keep the Blacks separate, unequal and without a say in what happens to them and the country in which they live. There has to be reform. Although the backlash is serious, we believe the majority of Whites accept that the old policies are no longer applicable and must be replaced by new policies that are suited to the times in which we live and give us hope for the future," the editorial concludes.

Pik Botha Criticizes Australian Sanctions

MB191913 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — The Australian Governments economic measures against South Africa could in no way be described as a constructive contribution to the process of reform, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden said today Canberra would close its trade mission in Johannesburg at the end of next month, stop the import of Krugerrands and end export assistance for Australian companies trading with South Africa.

The move was in protest agaisnt the deteriorating political situation in South Africa.

Referring to the state president, Mr P.W. Bothas "manifesto" speech last week, Mr Pik Botha said in a statement in Pretoria tonight his government was "disappointed that what was in effect a major policy statement dealing with black participation in the decision-making process of South Africa should result in such negative measures against us."

"Further constitutional development in South Africa will be a product of negotiations between all population groups.

"It is difficult to understand how an announcement of a positive political development of this nature can be seen as justifying punitive measures against South Africa.

"In no way can the Australian Governments action be described as a constructive contribution to the process of reform in South Africa," Mr Botha said.

Envoy to UK Returning Home for Discussions

MB201102 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1054 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — The South African ambassador to Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, is to return to Pretoria tomorrow for talks with the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, a Foreign Affairs spokesman has confirmed. The spokesman said Dr Worrall will arrive tomorrow and return to Britain on Friday, immediately after his talks with Mr Botha. The spokesman noted that Dr Worrall had been recalled for "discussions" and not for "consultations", a word usually used to indicate a more serious measure by government.

Miners Union's Demands at Negotiations Detailed

MB200826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0820 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 20, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] yesterday upped pay demands to 22 per cent across the board when it tabled revised proposals in negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, an official NUM statement said today. The union had earlier sought 20 per cent increases, NUM official Miss Manoko Nchwe told SAPA yesterday.

The NUM statement said othe revised proposals were that workers be allowed to knock off two hours earlier on May 1 and that negotiations on job reservation be held separately "in the meantime," but that all interested parties hold joint negotiations before agreement was reached.

The union had demanded that May Day be recognised as a public holdiay and that the NUM be included in negotiations on job reservation with white unions.

"The union's revised provision is not only reasonable but indicates a clear intention to reach settlement with the chamber," Miss Nchwe said.

"The ball is now clearly in the chambers court to avoid the strike on August 25," she added.

The chamber had said it would refer the revised proposals to its principals and hold further negotiations tomorrow.

CP, HNP Fail To Unite; Treurnicht Speaks

MB200525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — A bid by the Conservative Party [CP] to unite with the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] before the five parliamentary by-elections on October 30 had been rejected by the HNP, the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said tonight.

The HNP had wanted to discuss issues raised two years ago and dismissed a CP proposal that the two parties unite to form a single right-wing party with a democratically elected leader to fight the government's "integrationist policies," he said.

Nearly 2,000 people filled the Pretoria City Hall to listen to Dr Treurnicht's speech at the opening of the CP's annual Transvaal congress.

Despite the HNP rejection, the CP remained committed to restoring South African whites "self-determination," of which they were now being robbed by the National Party government's policy of "racial integration," Dr Treurnicht said.

"Greater numbers of Afrikaners and English-speakers are realising that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, cannot turn around on the path of multi-racialism in a unitary state where whites right in principle to self-determination has been given away," he said.

Reiterating his message to the Orange Free State CP congress in Bloemfontein last week of increasing white resistance to government policy, he said: "No one will silence the awakening white nation (of South Africa) ... The battle for white self-determination has just begun.

"The Conservative Party is bound to change and reform as a result of the coalition government's course and its deprivation of whites rights.

"To become free again we will have to make big, big changes to the changes the NP has made towards multi-racialism," Dr Treurnicht said.

In spite of the HNP rejection of the CP invitation to united, the CP would go forward and put the "strongest possible conservative front against the government and we invite all conservative-minded people to join us."

Further Reportage on Unrest, Police Action

Students, Police Clash

MB191537 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 19, SAPA — Teachers converged on Mitchells Plain police station today to demand the release of a colleague who was taken away by police during a clash with about 1,500 pupils at Westridge Senior Secondary School.

Almost the entire staff of 59 drove in cars to the police station, where Mr Gordon Edwards was released.

Teachers said Mr Edwards was taken from the school, where police fired teargas and used sjamboks after pupils from at least eight schools gathered for a meeting. "Once all the pupils were inside the gates were locked. The principal and Mr Edwards refused to open them for the police. After threatening to shoot the lock, police used a crowbar to force it," a teacher said.

He said teachers then told the pupils to disperse. Most had done so when the police drove on to school grounds in vans and cars.

"Two policemen took Mr Edwards away," he said. Police then fired teargas into a crowd of pupils walking along the raod next to the school, a pupil said.

After the pupils had dispersed the police had left, the teachers decided to drive in a convoy to the police station to demand Mr Edwards release. They were prepared to offer themselves for arrest if this was not granted, a teacher said.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said about 1,500 children gathered at the school in Cedar Raod, Mitchells Plain about 10:30am.

Police tried to get into the school. However, they found the main entrance locked and people on the premises refused to allow them in. They forced the lock and the children fled. As the situation at the school was "chaotic" it was decided to take one of the teachers away so that it could be explained to him that the gathering was illegal and he could pass this on to those involved.

As the teacher was being led away stones were thrown at police vehicles and a tear smoke canister was used to disperse a crowd.

After discussions with the teacher he was allowed to go. "No one was arrested," the police spokesman said.

19 August Police Report

MB191709 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — Following police situation report on unrest for the period noon to 7pm today:

"In Galeshewe near Kimberley, police arrested two black males after an incident in which scholars of several schools were allegedly intimidated.

"In Nkobela near Robertson, police arrested 61 black males and 17 black females on charges of public violence.

"In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, police arrested two black males on a charge of arson, after an incident in which wooden structures were set alight.

"In KwaThema on the East Rand, police arrested a black male after a stonethrowing incident involving a passenger bus."

Violence in Ciskei

MB191951 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1929 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] East London, Aug 19, SAPA — An unidentified man was shot dead and a police officer injured when youths set fire to a police van in Zone 9 Mdantsane last night.

Warrant Officer [W/O] Fezile Sigabi, stationed at Vulindela police station, opened fire in self defence when his vehicle was stoned at about 6:30pm, said Ciskei police liaison officer Lieutenant Mavus Ngwendu.

A young man was shot and died instantly and W/O Sigabi, hit on the head by a stone, lost consciousness, he said.

Lieut Ngwendu said the youths then set fire to the policeman's vehicle, but W/O Sigabi was rescued after a resident alerted police. W/O Sigabi was taken to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital and his condition was described as not serious today.

Lieut Ngwendu said several arrest had been made.

In other arson attacks in Ciskei, six classrooms at Whittlesea's Masibulele Teachers Training College were damaged by petrol bombs early today. Damage was estimated at more than R4,000, and no arrests had been made, Lieut Ngwendu said.

He said a petrol bomb was also thrown through a window of the Toll Hotel at Seymour yesterday, causing damage of about R1,000.

'Marked Decrease' in Incidents

MB200718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report for the period from 8pm yesterday to 8am today, issued to SAPA by the police public relations division in Pretoria.

"It would appear that black residents are becoming increasingly upset with hooligan elements. This is apparent from latest unrest figures and from reports emanating from legal communities.

"The marked decrease in the number and extent of incidents is clear proof of this.

"Incidents in this report seem to indicate that small groups of thugs and hooligans, sometimes only 4 or 5, are determined not to let matters stabilise.

"Nine hundred and ninety-eight people are still being held under the emergency regulations, while 1081 have been released.

"In the Galeshewe black residential area near Kimberley, a black youth was arrested after a private vehicle was stoned. In the same area a beer hall was stoned and looted.

"At Imbali, near Pietermaritzburg, a private home and vehicle were extensively damaged by a small group of arsonists. In a similar incident in the same area minor damage was caused.

"In Soweto, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists. A bus was stoned by 4 delinquents who were arrested.

"In New Brighton, a butchery was extensively damaged by a small groups of thugs when two petrol-bombs were hurled at it."

Transkei Students Kill Teacher

MB200906 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Umtata, Aug 20, SAPA — A teacher at Lourders High School in the Umzimkhulu District was stoned to death by rioting students on Saturday night as they went on the rampage breaking windows in their hostels.

The Transkei police liaion officer, Colonel Mxolisi Jumba, said Mr Nkosinathi Philemon Tibe, 32, who was also boarding master at the boys hostel, was attacked in his room with bricks and stones while talking to the mission superintendent.

Mr Tibe was killed he had tried to flee from the room and his battered body was found about 100 metres away. A nun who had been attracted by the noise was wounded on the head and rushed to hospital after being struck by a stone.

Col Jumba said 66 boys and girls had been arrested by the police for questioning and all other students had left the school for their homes. He said it was believed the boys and girls had been complaining about the poor food served in the hostels.

Transkei's commissioner of police, General R.S. Mantanga, said parents who wished to enquire about their detained children should contact the police.

Clemency Sought for Man Convicted of Murder

Petition Submitted to Botha

MB200914 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0911 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — A petition to grant clemency to a 30-year-old black man convicted of killing a security policeman has been received by the minister of justice and a decision will be taken before tomorrow, according to a spokesman for the Department of Justice.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, received a request yesterday to grant clemency to Benjamin Moloise, a spokesman for the President's Office said today.

The request was forwarded to the Department of Justice, he added.

Moloise, who was convicted in 1983, is due to be hanged in Pretoria tomorrow, August 21.

The Department of Justice spokesman would not elaborate on the procedure to be followed, but said the decision would be made known to the petitioners.

UK Summons Envoy

MB200817 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Britain has again called on the South African Government to spare the life of a South African poet. Twenty-eight-year old [as heard] Benjamin Moloise has been sentenced to death for the killing of the security police officer in 1983. He is due to be executed tomorrow. Now the British Foreign Office has summoned the South African ambassador, Denis Worrall, to urge clemency for Mr Moloise. The Foreign Office said yesterday's plea was the final one, following previous British representations to the South African Government.

Mr Moloise has steadfastly pleaded innocent and says that his confession to police was made under durress. The ANC has admitted that its members were responsible for the police officer's murder and not Mr Moloise.

Tutu Appeals to Botha

MB200958 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0956 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 20, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, today sent a telegram to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, appealing for clemency for Benjamin Moloise, who is due to hang tomorrow for the murder of a security policeman.

Moloise, 30, was convicted in 1983 of the murder of the policeman in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, in Novemmber 1982. He has denied he was responsible.

Bishop Tutu's telegram said an act of clemency by the state president could do a great deal to defuse the "serious and critical situation in our land."

"(I) appeal to you by the tender mercies of Christ, our saviour lord, to exercise your presidential prerogative to grant a reprieve tot Benjamin Moloise, due to be hanged tomorrow," the telegram read.

He signed it: "God's richest blessings, Desmond, bishop of Johannesburg."

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said earlier today that a petition on behalf of Moloise had been received and a decision would be taken before tomorrow.

20,000 Mozambican Refugees Arrive in Gazankulu

MB160850 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of health of the South African national state of Gazankulu, Miss Betty (Kubayi), says about 20,000 refugees from Mozambique have arrived in Gazankulu. Speaking in Giyani, (Miss Kubayi) said that the number of refugees was increasing daily. The people had indicated that they had left Mozambique because of a shortage of food and the unrest there.

Miss (Kubayi) said the South African Government had been informed of the problem. Various relief organizations such as the Red Cross had contributed food, clothing, and money for the refugees. The minister added that the Mozambicans were not being accommodated in refugee camps, but that they were living among the people of the various tribal areas of Gazankulu.

ZIMBABWE

Three ZANU-PF Officials Murdered by 'Bandits'

MB191841 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Three ZANU-PF officials were murdered by bandits last night after they were accused of being sell-outs at Mpanduka village in the Silobela area. Those murdered are Comrade Luke Mpanduka, a councillor and ZANU-PF vice district chariman in the area; (July Mlaga), a ZANU-PF cochairman; and Simon Jasi. A police statement released this evening says two of the deceased comrades were axed while the other was shot.

Mugabe Recevies Commonwealth Secretary General

MB161957 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, today held consultative talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witnesss Mangwende, in Harare. The top leader told newsmen that his visit is part of a series of consultative meetings, which he is holding with the leaders of Commonwealth countries, in connection with the forthcoming summit in Nassau, in the Bahama Islands.

Sir Ramphal said the situation in southern Africa will be high on the agenda of the summit. Several members of the Commonwealth will sponsor economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa by all Western powers. The Commonwealth secretary general promised increased aid for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, in order to lessen the region's dependence on South Africa. Sir Shridath leaves Harare for Lusaka, Zambia, tonight.

Mugabe Gives Priority to Improving Rural Areas

MB180734 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday announced that the government views reconstruction and improvement of rural areas as a priority. Comrade Mugabe said the minister of national housing and building constructions will embark on a program to improve housing in rural areas. The government will also provide water supplies and a better road network in order to improve the rural areas. The prime minister was speaking at the opening of 35,000-dollar house built by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, for his mother, Comrade (Theresa Muchafeveyi) in the Gutu District.

Comrade Mugabe added that the role of women in family upbring should be accorded due respect, since they play a major part in the growth of children and the nation. Speaking at the same ceremony, Comrade Muzenda said the house should inspire others to appreciate the need for constructing houses not only in the urban centers, but also in the rural areas.

Ian Smith Accused of Former Plots Against ZANU-PF

MB160640 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the Independent Zimbabwe Group, Mr Bill Irvine, has implicated former rebel prime minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, in plots to organize counterrevolutionary groups against ZANU-PF during the early days of Zimbabwe's independence.

Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Irvine disclosed how Ian Smith involved some of his former MP's like Dennis Walker and (Wally) Stuttaford and the military side of PF-ZAPU and other subversive groups. Mr Irvine did not, however, explain what he meant by the military side of ZAPU.

He said if Mr Smith had continued to have a good relationship with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and had not resorted to derogatory speeches inside and outside the country, the position of white Zimbabweans would have been better than it is now.

Mr Smith and several MP's left the house during Mr Irvine's speech.